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No. 1538 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 中國郵政特准掛號認為新聞紙類 SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1916 10 CENTS

SHANGHAI TO ENFORCE QUARANTINE LAWS ON ALL SHIPS FROM JAPAN

Treat All As Suspects, Cholera Having Spread From Nagasaki to Yokohama

FACILITIES FOR TRIPPERS

As Little Inconvenience As Possible Promised Returning Holiday-Makers

All vessels arriving at Shanghai from Japanese ports will be treated as "suspected vessels" as a result of the spread of cholera from Nagasaki to Yokohama. The Treaty Power Consuls and the Superintendent of Customs yesterday agreed upon the quarantine regulations going into effect today.

The situation is considered extremely serious at this time owing to the large number of residents of Shanghai and other cities of China who have been summering in Japan. The most of the travelers will necessarily pass through one of the infected Japanese ports. An attache of the Harbor Master's office, however, said last evening that those returning home would be subjected to as little inconvenience as was possible under the workings of the sanitary regulations.

From the latest reports available from Nagasaki there have been between seventy-five and 100 deaths resulting from cholera while more than 200 cases have been brought to the attention of the authorities. Isolated cases also have been reported from Yokohama and the vicinity of Tokio.

N. Zealand £8,000,000 Loan Oversubscribed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Wellington, August 22.—The £8,000,000 loan has been oversubscribed.

GERMANS TRY NEW DIVERS

Commercial Submarines Given Trial Off Heligoland Coast

The Hague, August 16.—The trials of two new German commercial submarines, the largest yet built, occurred off the coast of Heligoland today. The new boats are intended for trade with the United States.—*Asahi.*

MESOPOTAMIA INQUIRY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 22.—Official.—The Mesopotamia commission concluded hearing the evidence of General Sir Edmund Barrow, who gave a general survey of the history of the expedition and then adjourned for a fortnight, in order to master a number of documents, prior to taking up the medical side of the inquiry.

In the House of Lords, today, Lord Islington, replying to Viscount Peel, said that Major-General Shaw was transferred from the command at Aden because the Raj was dissatisfied with his conduct of responsible duties and he was removed from his command at Karachi because of his share in the responsibility for the train disaster. General Aylmer was transferred from his appointment in Mesopotamia on military grounds. He was no longer young and the climate and peculiar rigors of the campaign made the post one of special difficulty for him.

STATUE TO ROBERTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 22.—In a speech made at the unveiling of a statue of the late Field Marshal Earl Roberts, by Lady Roberts, at Kelvin Grove Park, Glasgow, Field Marshal Viscount French related how, two nights before he died, Lord Roberts insisted on participating in a midnight conference at the headquarters in France and followed the proceedings with the keenest interest. Although he did not retire till the small hours, Lord Roberts rose early in the morning to join his old Indian comrades.

General Sir Douglas Haig wrote: "In the present determined attitude of the people at home, we are reaping the benefits of Lord Roberts' labors to awake his countrymen to the vital necessity of preparing for national defence.

The statue is a replica of that on the Maidan in Calcutta. A hundred veterans who were with Lord Roberts through the Mutiny and other campaigns were drawn up in front of the statue.

Bulgars Are Repulsed Along Whole Front, While Servians Progress North of Strupino

Greek Volunteers Organise to Relieve Garrison Of Serres; Contingent of Albanians Lands

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 23.—A telegram from Salonica states that fighting continues on the Servian left wing. All the attacks made by the Bulgarians have been repulsed. The Servians continue to progress north of Strupino.

The bombardment of Doiran and the slopes of Veles continues. General Sarrail has warmly praised the British infantry and yeomanry.

Salonica, August 23.—An official communique states that an enemy attack on the French troops holding Komarjan Ridge was repulsed.

Two battalions of the enemy were seen in the neighborhood of Dauli, on the Doiran front. We drove in their advanced troops.

The enemy are entrenching on the Struma front. The Servians are now holding a line in the neighborhood of Lake Ostrovo and Pozar.

The calling out of the demobilised reserves at Serres, on the 22nd, was the act of the gallant Commander, Colonel Christodoulu, who is stoutly resisting the advancing Bulgars. Volunteers are being organised at Salonica to proceed to his support. A contingent of Albanians has landed.

Many Servian Positions Are Stormed by Germans

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, August 21.—Balkan theater.—We occupied the Vic Mountain and Malarekaringe, south-east of Florina. We stormed the Servian position in Malka Nidzeplanina, east of Banica.

All hostile efforts to reconquer Lezeltjora failed. Near Efumnica feebler hostile attacks were repulsed. Lively artillery combats occurred south-east of the Doiran Lake.

August 22.—All Servian positions in the Malkaniz-Planina were conquered. The attack is progressing. Repeated enemy counter-attacks in the Dzenaveri and Mogiena districts were bloodily repulsed.

The French forces were driven across the Struma between Butkova and Taginos. Further eastward, we conquered the Ridge of Smiynica Planina.

Official Bulgarian report.—Bulgarian headquarters, August 20.—On account of the military operations of the Entente in the Vardar Valley extending eastwards to the Struma and northwards to the Tachimo Lake, our left wing began a general offensive on August 18. The Bulgarian troops advanced in the Struma valley and occupied the town of Demirhissar and repulsed the British and French troops on the right bank of the Struma after an engagement near the town of Serres.

They occupied the left bank between Butkova and the Tachimo Lake. Detachments advanced between the Struma and the Mesta according to orders. In the Vardar Valley the attacks of the British and French were without success for 10 days.

They were directed against the advanced positions south and south-west of the town of Doiran and had to suffer heavy losses from our infantry and artillery fire. Our right wing, after our victory over the Servians, near Florina, successfully pursued our plans.

Yesterday, we occupied the railway station near Banitza and Ekshisu, on the railroad to Salonica-Florina and thus re-established the railroad connection with Monastir. South of the Presba Lake, we occupied the villages of Zueadubiglithsa and Breshitza, thus interrupting definitely the connections between Gorica and Florina and between Gorica and Kosturkastoria.

August 21.—Our troops operating between Tachimo and Butkova drove the enemy across the Struma and occupied the villages on the left bank. We dispersed the French Perlier brigade, composed of the 1st, 4th and 8th African Chasseurs regiments, three Zouave battalions and a detachment of artillery.

We captured 40 men, a captain and cavalry detachments, including horses. The French left many dead and wounded. In the Vardar valley artillery firing is going on. Our right wing continued the offensive south of Florina.

The Malareka Ridge has been conquered and our troops are advancing southward. The strongly-fortified position of the Nidze Planina was defended by the Servian Danube division and two regiments of the Harder division, but it was conquered by us, as was the village of Gornitshvo, where an entire company with three officers surrendered. The enemy withdrew eastward. Our advance progresses.

MINISTERS ARE NAMED TO PARLEY WITH JAPAN

Tsao Yu-lin and Lu Tsung-yu To Settle Incident At Chengchiatung

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, August 24.—With regard to the settlement of the Chengchiatung incident, the Government will authorize Tsao Yu-lin, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Lu Tsung-yu, former Chinese Minister to Tokio, to participate in the negotiations with Japan.

Lieutenant-General Aoki will probably be engaged as First Military Advisor to the Chinese Government.

ITALIANS' SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE IS CONTINUED

Carry Strong Positions at Tofana and Travenanzes; Austrians Lose Heavily

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 23.—An official communique issued today reported: We carried strong enemy positions on the western slopes of Tofana and Travenanzes Valley. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

INTENDANT RESIGNS

The Tsunhua Sinpao reports:—Chow Chin-piao, the Intendant of Shanghai, went to Nanking in the morning of August 23, with his seal, to ask the granting of his resignation by wire to the Central Government through the Civil Governor of Kiangsu and to appoint a competent official in his place.

The same paper reports:—Hsu Yuan-pei is the likely candidate for the post of the Intendant of Shanghai.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava .....Aug. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Aug. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru Aug. 29

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per O.S.K. s.s. Chosen M. Aug. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Sept. 6
Per R.M. s.s. [illegible] Sept. 8
Per C. M. s.s. China .....Sept. 8

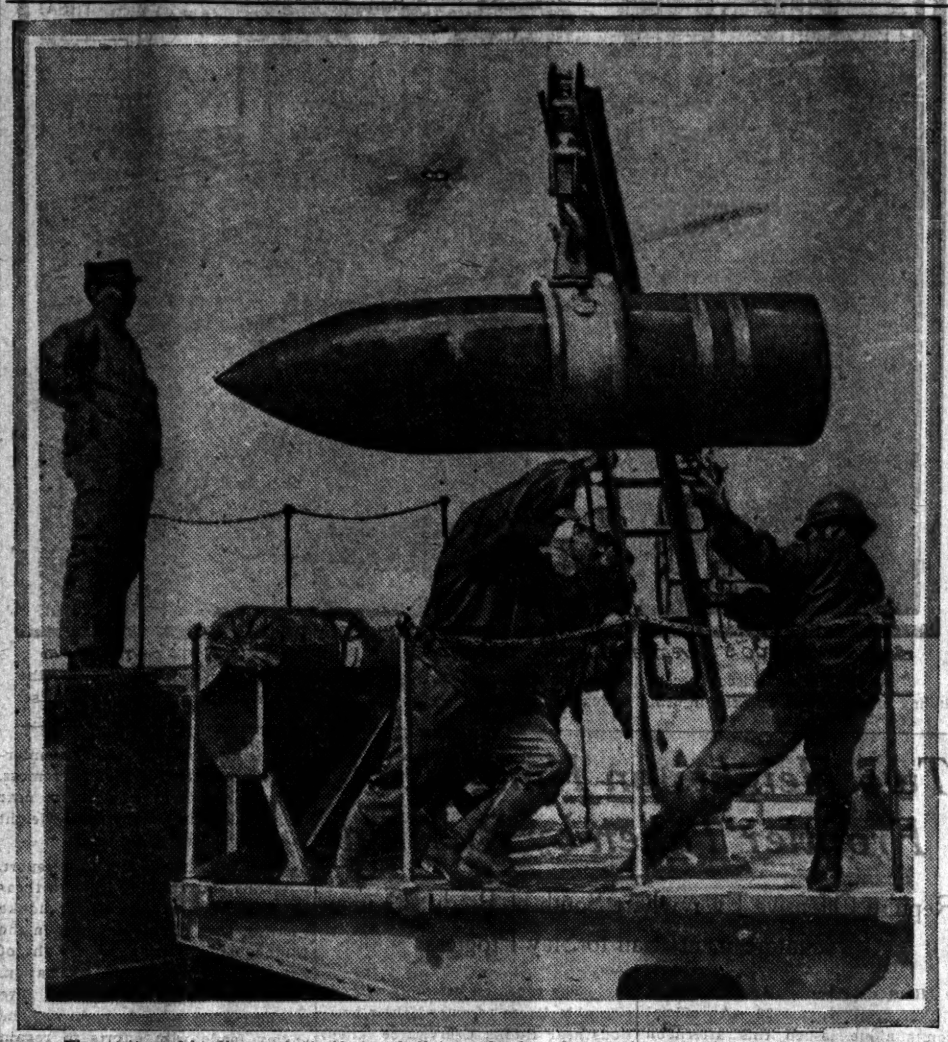
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Sept. 1
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Sept. 4

Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail is due to arrive here on or about today, per R.M. s.s. Monteagle.
The French mail of July 23 is due at Hongkong on August 26 and here on August 30. Left Singapore on August 10, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

The Weather

Rough weather at sea. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 79.0 and the minimum 65.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 84.2 and 74.3.

How the French Gunners Handle New Giant Shells



The matter of loading a giant 40c.m. shell into the breech of a big French gun is indeed a task. The photograph shows four men actively engaged in the work, while another directs their operations. Each shell is carefully enclosed in a steel band in which there is a large "eye." Then by means of a travelling crane the big projectile is brought up to the breech of the gun.

Deutschland's Safe Return Is Confirmed By Reuter Message

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 24.—The German submarine Deutschland has arrived at Bremen from Baltimore, U. S. A.

Call for Punishment Of Russian Political Leader Asking Peace

Bulatzel Urges Terms With Germany; Says Hard Things About British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 23.—The Government is being urged to prosecute M. Bulatzel, the leader of the Extreme Right, who, regarding Mr. Asquith's declaration concering the punishment of persons responsible for international crimes, as directed against the Kaiser, wrote an article which was a scurrilous diatribe against Great Britain, who, he said, is planning a tribunal such as those which sentenced Mary Queen of Scots and Joan of Arc to death.

The article says that the British army has advanced a few hundred yards in two years and the task of taking the Kaiser prisoner is presumably imposed on Russia. The war is not to end when Russia is able to conclude an honorable peace, but when Russia has laid low the Hohenzollern dynasty.

M. Bulatzel practically advocated a separate peace between Russia and Germany.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. March—"Liberty Bell".....Souza
2. Overture—
"Crown Diamonds" .....Auber
3. Waltz—
"Eton Boating Song".....Kaps
4. Selection—
"The Casino Girl"...Englander
5. Song—
"The Last Watch".....Pinsuti
6. Selection—
"Cox and Box" .....Sullivan

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

24 Indians Caught In Raid; Are Accused of Sedition

French Police Assisted by Detectives from International Settlement Make Sensational Round-up

As an outcome of the determined efforts of the British authorities to stamp out the seditious propaganda amongst Indian subjects here, as elsewhere, the French Settlement was the scene of another sensational raid, yesterday afternoon and there are now twenty-four Indians lodged at Louza station, awaiting trial on charges of sedition.

The British Consulate and police have been particularly active of late in this connection, as has been shown by several cases taken to court. They became suspicious of a house in the Boulevard Montigny just over the border from the International Settlement and careful inquiries were made.

The house is a small, squalid, semi-Chinese building, tenanted by a Chinese, but many Indians have on occasions been noticed going into it. Certain facts were conveyed to the Frenchtown police and a raid was carried out shortly before two o'clock in the afternoon.

Captain Xavier detailed a strong guard of Annamites, who were joined by several detectives of the Municipal police and a sudden descent was made upon the house. Before the inmates had the slightest suspicion of what was happening, every possible exit was covered by ready bayonets and, against such a show of force, any resistance was useless, even if contemplated.

Then the detectives went in and found that their raid had been exceedingly well timed, for they marched out on to the sidewalk no fewer than twenty-four Indians. These presented a distinctly sorry spectacle, dirty, slovenly and mostly ill-clad in a motley of castoff foreign clothes. The men are not specially known to the French police, but are said to be of low caste, some of them watchmen and others no more than loafers. They certainly compared ill with the stalwart and majestic Sikhs of the Municipal Police.

A search revealed nothing in the way of weapons beyond a bundle of the knobbly, brassbound coolie-whackers which are the fashion with godown watchers and hong doorkeepers. Some papers were also captured.

The French did not trouble about the formality of an examination, but turned the men directly over for conveyance to the International Settlement and they will all be brought before the British magistrate today.

35 Zeppelins Known To Have Been Lost

7 Officially Reported to British As Destroyed; 5 More Irremediably Damaged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 22.—In the House of Commons, tonight, Major Baird, representing the Air Board, mentioned that seven Zeppelins have been officially reported as destroyed while five others are believed to have been damaged irremediably. The Allies, altogether, have accounted for thirty-five.

Armenians in Persia Championed by U. S.

State Department Appeals To Porte Not to Permit Massacres as in Turkey

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 22.—The State Department has instructed the American Embassy at Constantinople to make representations to the Porte, in the name of humanity, that it shall not permit a massacre of Armenians in Persia like those which have occurred in Asia Minor.

BRILLIANT ATTACK BRINGS THE FRENCH APPRECIABLE GAIN

Record Forward Move Between Fleury and The Thiaumont Work

5 PLANES GRASSED

At Thiepval British Win 200 Yard Trench And Straighten Line

SUCCESS IN AIR

Four German Machines Destroyed; Many More Are Driven Down

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 23.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: An enemy attack south of Estrees and west of Soyecourt gained a footing at some points in the trenches we captured on the 21st. There was a lively artillery duel north and south of Maurepas, but the enemy did not attack.

Five German aeroplanes were brought down.

The communique this evening reported: North and south of the Somme, the artillery duel continued all day. It was especially lively in the sectors of Belloy and Estrees.

A brilliant attack on the right of the Meuse, between Fleury and Thiaumont Work, resulted in the French making an appreciable advance. They took 200 prisoners.

British Win Trench

London, August 23.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: The enemy twice made determined counter-attacks, yesterday evening, on our new trenches south of Thiepval. The first obtained a temporary footing, but was immediately driven out.

The second was completely repulsed. The enemy suffered heavily both times.

General Haig reported this evening: South of Thiepval, the British gained a further two hundred yards of trench and have straightened their line. In three different areas, we silenced the enemy's artillery, which is showing much activity.

The enemy's air-craft, which showed unwonted enterprise, was engaged in large numbers, with most satisfactory results. At least four enemy machines were destroyed, others were driven down out of control and others pursued to their aerodromes. We had no casualties.

Maintaining Gains

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports: We are maintaining our gains everywhere, despite heavy bombardments and counter-attacks. This is very satisfactory, considering the difficulties of consolidating the exposed heights.

Our tactical successes during the week-end were even greater than at first reported. We are not only pressing back the enemy, but we are gradually mastering their gun-positions, which will result in a further withdrawal of the German batteries, to save them from destruction.

Owing to the comparative shortage of reserves, the German infantry is unquestionably very jaded. There has never been a period when their counter-attacks so systematically failed. After fifty days on the offensive, we have retired nowhere.

Captured letters show that much depression exists among the enemy, of which the steady stream of deserters is an even more significant indication.

British Conquer a Corner Thiepval-Pozieres Salient

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, August 21.—Western theater.—North of the Somme, several separate but strong enemy attacks from Ovillers to Pozieres, west of the Foureaux Wood and on the road Clery-Maricourt, also a hand-grenade attack near Maurepas have been repulsed. Four attacks prepared by the hostile troops.

north-west of Thiaumont, were held back in the trenches by the effect of our artillery fire.

Near Thiaumont-Ouvage and in the vicinity of Fleury, strong hand-grenade detachments were annihilated by our infantry and machine-gun fire. Numerous hostile reconnoitering detachments were without success.

The German patrols were successful north-east of Vermelles, near Festubert and Embermilles. In the Argonnes, there were lively mine duels. On the Combres Heights, our blasting destroyed the positions of the enemy to a considerable extent.

Off Ostend, a British hydroplane was destroyed by fire. A French aeroboat was shot down. In an air combat south-east of Arras, a British biplane was precipitated.

Headquarters, August 22.—North of the Somme, the combats are again on a larger scale. Repeated British attacks against our sallent front between Thiepval and Pozieres were repulsed. One advanced corner was lost.

The hostile storming columns north-east of Pozieres, near the Foureaux Wood, broke down in our fire. There was tenacious fighting about Guillemont, where the enemy temporarily penetrated. The infantry regiment 2nd Wurttemberg No. 120 Kaiser Wilhelm victoriously repulsed all attacks.

The village is firmly in our hands. Several separate French attacks at Maurepas were clearly without success. The freshly-engaged French forces attacked the sector Estrees-Soyecourt. The lost trenches were re-conquered by our counter-attacks, an officer and 80 men falling into our hands.

YESTERDAY'S FIRE

At 6.10 yesterday morning, a general alarm was reported by both bell towers. Smoke was seen arising from near Tiendong and N. Szechuen Roads corner, and a station call was given. The Hongkew Company found the upper floor of a building in the course of construction at the east of David Sassoon and Co's. new block, in flames.

The fire was tackled by the Hongkew Company, then companies Nos. 1 and 7 also got to work. The flames were extinguished after a half hour's work. The Ningpo varnish on the new premises made the flames burn fiercely, and the building where the fire originated and two other buildings were badly damaged. The cause of the outbreak is unknown but it is presumed that it originated amongst some shavings where carpenters were working, and it is evident that they bolted without trying to arrest the fire, or call the brigade.

Britain Holds 23,142 Able-Bodied Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 22.—Mr. Lloyd George states that Britain now has 23,142 able-bodied prisoners of war in the United Kingdom and France.

Pacific Mail Opening Delayed Eight Days

Ecuador to Start From San Francisco August 27 Instead of 19

Tokio, August 19.—A cablegram received by Mr. W. W. Campbell, general agent and manager for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in Japan, reports that the Ecuador, the first ship of the Pacific Mail to come to the Far East, which was previously scheduled to sail from San Francisco August 19 and was expected to reach Yokohama, via Honolulu, September 10, will not leave San Francisco until August 27. Her arrival at Yokohama will be delayed for about eight days.

San Francisco's Preparedness Parade Marred by Anarchistic Plot

SAN FRANCISCO'S PREPAREDNESS PARADE © INTL FILM SERVICE

Scene in San Francisco's recent preparedness parade. The preparedness celebration was marred by the killing of six people and the injuring of forty by a bomb placed by an anarchists in an innocent looking suitcase.

Two Heights on Hungarian Frontier Taken by Russians

Repulse Offensive Everywhere South of Brody; German Re-inforcements Fail to Stay Progress

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 23.—An official communique issued this afternoon reported: Everywhere, we repulsed the enemy's offensive south of Brody. We captured two heights north and south of Koveria Mountain, on the Hungarian frontier, near the source of the Pruth.

Although fighting on the Lower Stokhod continues with heavy artillery, military experts do not anticipate a great extension southward of the Pripiat, owing to the marshy nature of the country. Nevertheless, the German attacks reveal anxiety for their left wing.

In the wooded Carpathians, the Russians are ready to cope with an Austrian advance from Transylvania. Despite the arrival of German re-inforcements, the Russian forces operating in the direction of Marmaros-Sziget have reached the source of the River Tissa.

A Turkish offensive on the Caucasian front, near the coast, was driven back. Our offensive west of Lake Van is proceeding.

Russian Plun to Extend Stokhod Positions Fails

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, August 21.—Eastern theater.—On the Stokhod, the Russian attacks failed south-east of Lubieizov. The repeated attempts of considerable forces to extend their positions near Rudka Czerviczcze failed, with heavy losses for the enemy. Successful short advances between Zarecze and south-east of Florina brought in two officers and 107 men.

On the front of Archduke Charles, in the Carpathians, near the Stephenskie heights, west of Czarny, the Czervosz Valley was conquered by us.

Here and on the Creta Height, Russian counter-attacks were repulsed. While storming the Creta Height, on August 19th, two officers, 188 men and five machine-guns were taken.

August 22.—On the front of General von Hindenburg, tenacious Russian attacks continue in the vicinity of Rudka Czerviczcze. Bavarian cavalry and Austro-Hungarian dragoons repulsed the enemy, with the heaviest losses. They captured two officers, 270 men and four machine-guns.

Successful enterprises against hostile patrols near Smolary brought in 50 prisoners and two machine-guns. In the Luh and Graberka sector and further southward, the Russian attacks broke down generally in our curtain-fire. Near Pieniaki and Zvyzyn, the enemy penetrated small trenches, which they still hold near Zvyzyn.

On the front of Archduke Charles, the enemy were repulsed by counter-attacks on both sides of Czeremosz. Attacks against our position near Stephenskie and on the Creta Height were utterly without success.

Official Austro-Hungarian report.—Vienna, August 21.—Russian theater.—On the front of Archduke Charles, west of the Moldava, in the Bukhovina and near the Height of Zabie, where, during the occupation, two officers, 188 men and five machine-guns were brought in, the enemy made vain efforts to regain the lost terrain. On both sides of the Tartar Pass, fighting continues and the situation is unchanged.

On the railroad south of Vielone, a hostile detachment has been repulsed. On the Bistriza, near Hovorska and north of the Dniester, everything is quiet.

On the front of General von Hindenburg, near Smolary and south of Stobychva, minor successful enterprises are taking place. Near Rudka Czerviczcze, all Russian attempts to enlarge their positions on the western bank of the Stokhod broke down, under heavy losses.

August 22.—On the front of Archduke Charles, near Zabieystrzces and in the district of the Tartar Pass, several Russian attacks were repulsed. South of Zilone, successful combats brought in 100 prisoners and two machine-guns.

On the front of General von Hindenburg, in the sector of Terepelniki Hleniaki, the enemy reassumed their attacks against the troops of General Boehm-Ermolli. Besides a small trench, about which the fighting is still going on, all positions are firmly in our hands, in spite of the Russian sacrifices.

On the railroad Sarny-Kovel and near Smolary, the enemy lost advance trenches, where we captured two machine-guns. Near Rudka Czerviczcze, the Russians repeated their utmost efforts to gain terrain on the western bank of the Stokhod. They were everywhere completely repulsed.

They lost thousands, besides 270 men, two officers and four machine-guns taken by us. The Bavarian cavalry and the Kaiser Franz Dragoons again proved worthy of their famous traditions.

BRIGANDS FIGHT TURKS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Turkish report.—Turkish headquarters, August 19.—On August 17, eight hostile ships entered the bays north and south of the Island of Smy (?), landing 3,000 brigands, accompanied by soldiers. The Turkish detachments attacked the robber bands, who fled to their ships, after losing fifty men.

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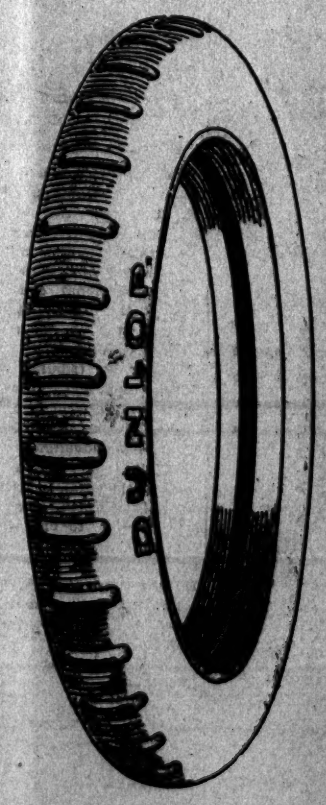

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CAPT. SIMS CRITICAL OF JUTLAND TACTICS

Dwells On Sacrifice Of British Battle Cruisers in His Suppressed Report

BUT PRAISES THEIR WORK

Cruisers Surprised Germans, Who 'Accomplished What They Intended'

Washington, July 28.—The suppressed report of Captain William S. Sims, U. S. N., on the lessons of the battle off Jutland Bank between the German and British fleets was made public today by Representative William B. Oliver, a Democratic member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. It shows that Captain Sims still insists that a well-balanced navy must have battle cruisers. He had expressed that opinion before the House Committee on Naval Affairs prior to the Jutland engagement and was then asked to say whether the battle had caused him to change his view. His report is an emphatic answer in the negative.

The report, according to Mr. Oliver, is a verbatim copy of the document which Secretary Daniels declined to give out because of the fear that certain extracts might be regarded as unneutral. It is understood the Navy Department gave its tacit consent to publication of the report by Representative Oliver.

Captain Sims says there is no lesson of the engagement which causes him to modify his opinion that the United States Navy needs battle cruisers. It was largely on the testimony of Captain Sims and Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Naval War College, that the House Naval Committee reported a bill providing for five battle cruisers and no battleships.

Text of the Report

The suppressed report follows:

"Some days ago, at the request of Representative Oliver of the House Naval Affairs Committee, Secretary Daniels telegraphed Captain William S. Sims, who had, at the request of the committee, appeared before it and advocated the construction of battle cruisers, and asked Captain Sims this question:

In view of the result of the battle of Jutland Bank and Admiral Jellico's report, the House Naval Committee desires immediately an additional statement in connection with your testimony already given before it, modifying or confirming.

"The first paragraph of Captain Sims's letter acknowledges the receipt of the Secretary's telegram. He then continues:

I do not desire to modify my statement in any respect in regard to the types of vessels recommended in my hearing as most needed at the present time to strengthen our fleet. I have read carefully the American press accounts of the action, also a considerable number of clippings received from England, which give a much fuller account. The latter includes two comprenensive articles published in Land and Water by Pollen, the well-known naval critic.

I consider all these accounts distinctly on the defensive as attempts to justify the attack of a superior force, (German battleships,) by a greatly inferior force, (British battle cruisers.) As Mr. Pollen indicates the accounts are published under the control of the censor. For example, the Admiralty permitted Mr. Pollen to make certain purely negative statements concerning the causes of the sinking of the battle cruisers, but declines for the present to publish the real cause. This is a common procedure while war is in progress. For the same reason, that is, to avoid the loss of prestige, even radical mistakes in tactics may be defended.

For the above reasons it may be quite possible that certain essential features of this battle are being suppressed, these reasons being both military and political. In view of this possible, and even probable, condition, my opinions regarding the action should be considered only with extreme reservation.

This reservation being clearly understood, the following comments are submitted, based only upon the known essential facts:

(A) Referring to Mr. Pollen's article, and particularly to the diagram illustrating the relative positions of the British main body and battle cruisers, and the German main body and their batte cruisers, at the time sight contact was first made between the battle cruisers of the two sides, it will be noted that the situation was typical of that considered most probable, in our war games on the sea and on the game board, in the opening phases of a sea battle between large forces.

(B) Assuming the above forces in the relative positions indicated, and considering the marked superiority of the British in numbers of all the different types, and assuming the British forces to have executed the (under the circumstances) very simple manouevers necessary to concentrate their forces and strike with all their power, there can be no possible doubt as to what the result would have been. Considering the great superiority of the British, both in numbers and in power, one of two things must have happened:

1. Either the German main fleet would have been decisively defeated, or

2. It would have declined decisive action by retreating behind its defenses; and even the latter would have inflicted upon the Germans a humiliation impossible to conceal, much less to claim as a victory for the encouragement of their people. The latter, (forcing the German fleet to retreat before a concentrated superior force,) could have been accomplished with little or no material loss; and if the Germans had elected to fight a decisive action, there could be no doubt that both their proportionate and actual losses would have been vastly greater than those of the British. Also, in either case, the various type of vessels, including battle cruisers, would have been employed to the best advantage in the legitimate roles for which they were designed.

Questions British Tactics

(C) The contention of British writers that the sacrifice of the battle cruiser squadron in fighting a delaying action against battleships, late in the afternoon, was justified in the hope of bringing on a general action between the main fleets, is not believed to be sound, and this for the simple reason that the military situation did not require the British fleet to fight a decisive action, or any action at all, because they already had practically as complete control of the sea as would have resulted from the defeat of the enemy fleet. Control of the sea is accomplished when the enemy fleet is defeated or "contained" and the German fleet has been contained since the beginning of the war, is now contained, and doubtless will remain so.

(D) There is no reason to believe that he Germans have ever intended to risk their fleet in a decisive action against the greatly superor British fleet. They are not in the habit of pitting any military force against twice its numbers of at least equally powerful units. There is, on the contrary, every reason to believe that the Germans knew exactly what they intended to do during this last sortie of the grand fleet, and it is a reasonable presumption that they accomplished what they intended, namely, the trapping and pounding of the British battle cruisers before they could be supported by the British main body.

(E) The surprise to naval critics, and doubtless to the Germans, was the extraordinary resistance battle cruisers can sustain and the extraordinary amount of damage they can inflict even against battleships. This indicates a greatly enhanced value when they are employed in their proper role in a general naval engagement; that is, with their enfilading fire as fast wings, their driving power on the scouting line, their support of destroyer attacks, etc.

(F) That the British attacked battleships with battle cruisers and armored cruisers is their own affair. They doubtless had what they considered sufficient reasons for doing so; but we may rest assured that this was done with the full knowledge of the probable nature of the sacrifice, and not with the idea that these vessels are a match for battleships; and if the conditions as to visibility had been better the sacrifice might well have been justified by success in engaging with the German main fleet. At all events, battle cruisers proved that in case of necessity they can fight a delaying action against battleships with reasonable chances of success.

Battle Cruisers Vindicated

(G) There is nothing, however, in the incidents of the fight to justify any argument against the necessity or battle cruisers. When for any reason they are deliberately put against battleships they must expect to suffer in proportion to the relatively small number of their guns and the relative lightness of their armor. It is the same with all other types of vessels. If in this battle it had been considered to launch flotillas of unsupported destroyers against the enemy's battleships in daylight, and half of them had been destroyed, there would doubtless have been some arguments in opposition to building any more destroyers—and these arguments would have been precisely as sound as the popular arguments now current as a result of the sinking of the three British battle cruisers.

(H) Beyond the demonstration of the unexpected resistance of the battle cruisers, the incidents of the action in question have no bearing upon the arguments advanced in any hearing as to the immediate necessity of the addition of battle cruisers to the United States Navy in its present condition. That the battleships must constitute the main strength of a naval force admits of no doubt; but, as I attempted to show by my testimony, an adequate force of battle cruisers is necessary in order that the battleships may be used against an enemy with their maximum power. This is particularly true of the situation that would confront as in case of the necessity of repelling the attack of an enemy fleet against our coast.

WILLIAM S. SIMS.

Why Britain Controls Sea

In a supplementary letter written to Congressman Oliver, dated July 12, Captain Sims further discusses the Jutland battle and its lessons. He says:

You will see that I agree with you that the popular arguments in favor of battleships and against battle cruisers that have arisen since the North Sea fight are not justified. In my letter to the Secretary of the Navy I might have invited attention to the peculiar quality of battle cruisers to which I referred in my hearing, namely, their ability in chasing commerce from the seas wherever they are more powerful in the aggregate than the enemy's vessels of a similar type.

This may be made clear by the following illustrations: Great Britain's control of the sea is due to possession of certain types (and numbers) of vessels which enable her to accomplish two functions which are wholly essential to her success in this war. These are:

1. Prevention of invasion, by means of a battleship force so superior to that of the battleship force of her enemy that the latter cannot attempt to convoy an army of invasion with any reasonable chance of success.

2. Protection of commerce by means of a battle cruiser force so superior to that of the battle cruiser force of her enemy that the latter cannot take the sea for the destruction of British commerce with any reasonable chance of escaping destruction by the superior British force. Of course they could do considerable damage before they were caught, but they would soon be destroyed.

The point is that her superior force of battleships prevents invasion and her superior force of battle cruisers prevents the destruction of her commerce—the cutting off of her essential supplies. If follows, as a natural consequence, that the possession of a fleet of this character enables Great Britain to deprive her enemy of the use of the sea, to blockade her coasts, to transport great armies to distant points, etc.

To put the extreme case, suppose Great Britain had built no battle cruisers, but had spent their cost in extra battleships. Neither this great force, nor a force of battleships twice as great, could have prevented the German battle cruisers taking the sea and interrupting the enemy's commerce, simply because Great Britain would have had no types and numbers of vessels fast enough to overtake them, and at the same time powerful enough to destroy them.

Similarly, also putting the extreme case, suppose that Great Britain had built all battle cruisers and no battleships. The result would have been that the relatively more powerful German battleships, even though inferior in numbers, would have had control of the sea, at least in so far as concerned Germany's ability to send her battle fleet where she pleased and convoy her troops. The British fleet, being composed of nothing more powerful (in offensive and defensive qualities) than battle cruisers, could not successfully oppose her. On the other hand, Germany would not have the freedom of the seas for her commerce, because she would have nothing fast enough to catch the British battle cruisers.

All Types of Ships Useful

The above is only one illustration of the fact that different types of vessels are designed to accomplish different objects. The nation that has not the requisite types, in sufficient numbers, cannot expect to accomplish these objects. Similar illustrations could be given to show the necessity of certain other types of war craft, such as scout cruisers, destroyers, mine layers, submarines, sweepers, etc.

Surely the opinions of the class of men who would have to handle a nation's naval forces in battle should be conclusive as to the types and relative numbers of each that are necessary to maintain that nation's policies against its probable enemies.

But I hope that never again will the committees of Congress try to reach a decision upon such a very complicated technical question by calling beore it individually a large number of officers of different corps, specialities, ages, nautical experience, and professional information—but that instead they will cause to be convened a conference composed of experienced men who adequately represent each one of the specialties that must be given due weight in reaching a sound conclusion.

Hungarian Leader Forms a Party To Demand War's End

COUNT MICHAEL KAROLYI.
Photo. by Aimé DuPont

London, July 19.—Count Michael Karolyi, successor of Kossuth in the fight for Hungarian independence, has begun an agitation for immediate peace between Hungary and her enemies with or without the consent of Germany and Austria.

Count Karolyi, says a Budapest dispatch to the Morning Post has resigned from the presidency of the Hungarian Independence party and will form a new organization, which will demand peace without delay. Seventy members of the Hungarian Parliament, the dispatch adds, are enrolled already in the new party's ranks.

A sensation was caused in the Hungarian Parliament on December 7, when Count Karolyi demanded that the government make peace proposals to the enemy powers. He argued that Hungary had achieved everything she desired by the war, had saved the country from invasion and had preserved the monarchy and throne, and that the Hungarians had a perfect right to come forward with their claims for compensation.

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SAW CONTALMAISON STORMED BY BRITISH

Frederick H. Allen, of New York Watched Battle Raging For 12 Hours

WAS UNDER FIRE HIMSELF

Prisoners Amazed At Kitchener's Troops, Whom They Mistook for Veterans

New York, July 25.—Frederick H. Allen, a retired New York lawyer, who returned yesterday from France on the liner Lafayette with his wife and three daughters, is the first eyewitness to reach this country of the big offensive movement of the Allies along the western front which commenced on July 1.

Through his long friendship with President Poincare and Premier Briand Mr. Allen said he had a special permit to go to the battle front and stood on a trench from 2 in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon watching the British bombardment followed by the infantry attack on the town of Contalmaison on July 6. Two months previously Mr. Allen was an eyewitness of the fighting at Verdun which he described as not being so interesting because it was all on the defensive, while the fighting on Anglo-French front was offensive on the part of the Allies.

"At 2 a.m. on July 6," Mr. Allen went on to say, "I took up a position on top of a trench in the front of the British lines and about a mile and a half from the town of Contalmaison, which was held by the Germans. Besides Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, and Colonel Reppington of The London Times, there was an observation officer holding a telephone in his hand connected with the battery of artillery to tell where the shells fell on the German side.

"A few minutes later the guns began to boom and the artillery poured a continuous shell fire on Contalmaison which did not slacken for one instant until 8 o'clock, and made the earth tremble with its violence. I shall never forget the sight of the dark sky illuminated by the bursting shells, red lights, flares, and search-lights used by the engineers to locate the position of the enemy's batteries. British aeroplanes were flitting overhead, but were invisible to the eye, except when the aviator dropped a light bomb as a guide to the gunners down below. As daylight broke the lights began to vanish and the battle front was seen in all its grim array along the ten-mile front between Thiepval and Montauban.

"About this time the Germans began to take an interest in our little group and started to fire shells at the trench on which we stood. Eight big shells came one after another, getting gradually nearer until the last one fell below us within about fifty yards.

"Personally I began to feel very uneasy as to what would happen next, and neither Mr. Palmer nor Colonel Reppington looked exactly comfortable. The observation officer appeared to grasp what was passing in our minds and told us calmly to roll down the other side of the trench if we saw another shell coming, as it might drop too near our position to be pleasant. He was a nice young officer and seemed to know the shells and where they would go just as if they were regulated by mechanism under his control.

"At 8.30 the British infantry charged up the hill to capture Contalmaison while their artillery fired over their heads and the German gunners turned on a curtain fire to prevent the second and third lines advancing. The whole panorama of the battle was spread out before our eyes and was a most spectacular sight, full of movement on every side—horses dashing up at full gallop with fresh field pieces ready for action, carts filled with ammunition, and in the distance the motor ambulances waiting to carry away the wounded.

"As the smoke lifted we could see the lines of soldiers like waves crossing the open ground and note them falling under the fire of the German machine guns. At one part of the attack the right and left flanks of the British could be seen advancing on the town, while the center had disappeared from view. This was due to the German curtain of fire, and when the smoke cleared men could be seen falling back on the hill as if the British center had been repulsed and was in retreat. It proved later that the men we saw returning down the hill were German prisoners, who had been passed through the lines to the rear. I spoke to one of them afterwards, an officer of the Prussian Guard, who asked me what troops they had been fighting against. When I told him it was Kitchener's army he expressed great surprise, and said he thought it was the Old Guard by the way the men fought.

"It was curious to watch the waves on the battle line as they would charge and be repulsed, charge and be repulsed again, until the attack ceased for the day on Contalmaison.

"Afterwards the fighting continued in Mametz Woods, where tree after tree was mowed down by the artillery fire from the British guns, until 2 p.m., when it ceased. Next morning the Germans were driven out of Contalmaison and the town was captured by the British.

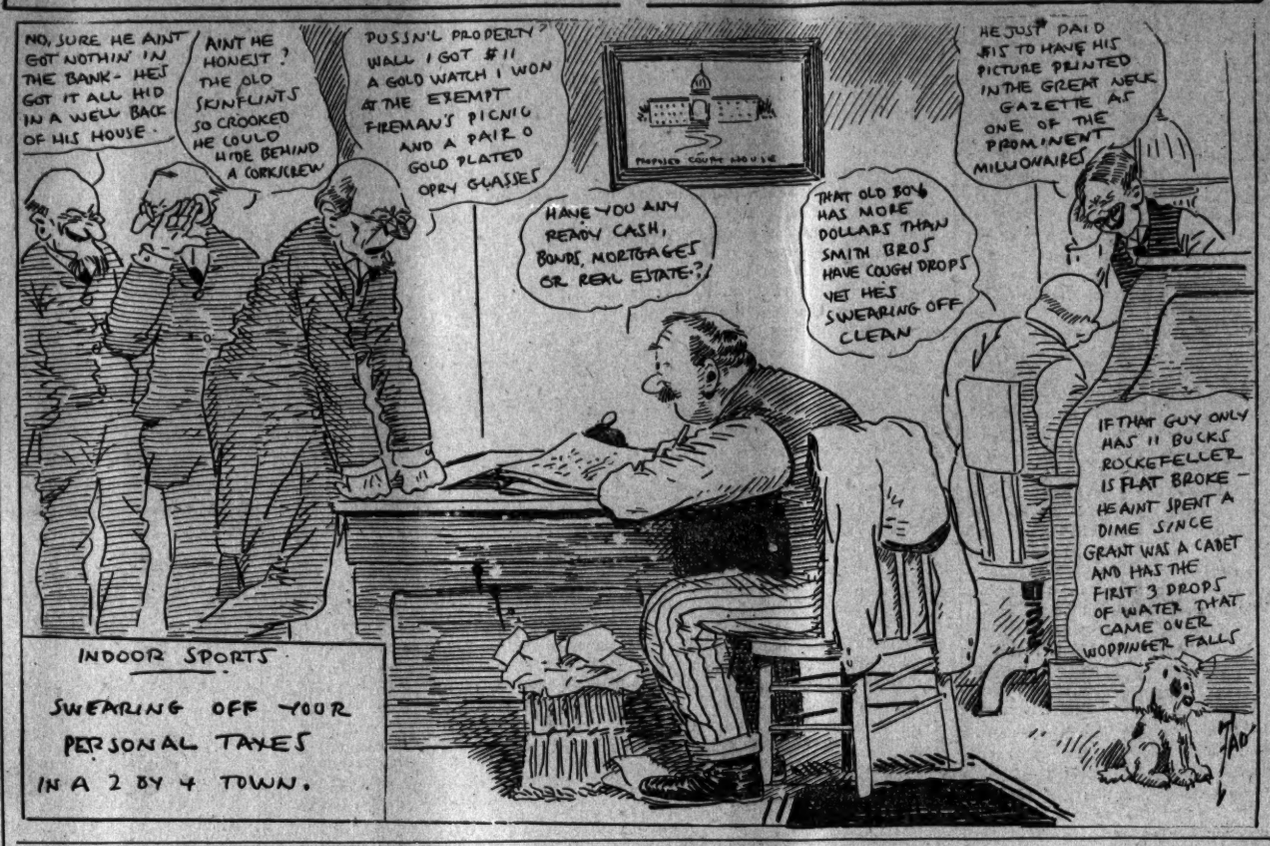
"On July 8 I visited Thiepval and saw the trenches which had been captured from the Germans. Many of them were very strongly constructed, but they had been torn to pieces by the heavy shells of the Allies. The odor from some of the lower trenches where the bodies had not been removed made it very unpleasant, but the soldiers were at work clearing them out very rapidly. I was informed that when the British infantry stormed Thiepval they rushed the trenches so quickly that they did not stop to clear out the other ones where a number of German soldiers were hiding. As a result the Germans came out of the lower trenches with their machine guns and attacked the British troops from the rear until they [the Germans] were either killed or disabled and the remnant of the survivors surrendered.

"The British aerial service was very good at Thiepval, where I saw dozens of their machines in the air in addition to twelve captive balloons. Near Montauban I saw one of the aeroplanes brought down by German shrapnel, which hit the machine in several places. First the planes kept it steady for a few minutes, then the gasoline tank caught fire and the aeroplane shot to the ground one blazing mass with the aviator incinerated among its debris."

Mr. Allen said his 15-year-old son Julian was the youngest driver in the American Ambulance Corps and had served three months at Verdun.

Dr. J. Howard Munro of Ottawa, who returned on the Lafayette, said he spent two months at Verdun, where he witnessed the attack by the Germans on Hill 221, which lasted a whole day and a night without cessation. He said the Germans lost twice as many troops as the French, because the latter fought a defensive action all the time. As the Germans came on in massed formation the French field guns mowed them down.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


NO, SURE HE AINT GOT NOTHIN IN THE BANK- HE'S GOT IT ALL HID IN A WELL BACK OF HIS HOUSE.
AINT HE HONEST? THE OLD SKINFLINT'S SO CROOKED HE COULD HIDE BEHIND A CORKSCREW
PUSSN'L PROPERTY? WALL I GOT #11 A GOLD WATCH I WON AT THE EXEMPT FIREMAN'S PICNIC AND A PAIR O GOLD PLATED OPRY GLASSES
HAVE YOU ANY READY CASH, BONDS, MORTGAGES OR REAL ESTATE?
THAT OLD BOY HAS MORE DOLLARS THAN SMITH BROS HAVE COUGH DROPS YET HE'S SWEARING OFF CLEAN
HE JUST PAID $15 TO HAVE HIS PICTURE PRINTED IN THE GREAT NECK GAZETTE AS ONE OF THE PROMINENT MILLIONAIRES
IF THAT GUY ONLY HAS 11 BUCKS ROCKEFELLER IS FLAT BROKE - HE AINT SPENT A DIME SINCE GRANT WAS A CADET AND HAS THE FIRST 3 DROPS OF WATER THAT CAME OVER WOPPINGER FALLS
INDOOR SPORTS
SWEARING OFF YOUR PERSONAL TAXES IN A 2 BY 4 TOWN.

COUNT TISZA TALKS ON PEACE PROSPECTS

Budapest, July 18.—The Hungarian papers quote and comment on an interview recently accorded by Count Tisza to a representative of the Berliner Tageblatt, in which the conversation turned on the prospects of peace. The count's statements were guarded, but he steadfastly maintained the position he adopted in December last, when discussion regarding the subject took place in the Hungarian Reichstag, and when he distinguished between objective and subjective conditions of peace.

"Undoubtedly," said the premier, "the objective postulates for peace which have existed as far as we are concerned have been strengthened during the recent months. The last thing which we could perhaps desire in this connection is being accomplished at the present time, namely, the explusion of the Italian from our territory. In the enemy's camp also, there is some progress to be noted, as they no longer speak of destroying Germany and dividing up Austria and Hungary. That subjective postulates exist cannot be conluded from the latest utterances of Poincare and Sir Edward Grey, although I cannot see what our opponents are setting their hopes upon, for they were mistaken in the expectations they entertained regarding Italy's intervention, the attitude of Rumania and the United States, and their Balkan enterprise. Now, as before, it depends entirely upon our enemies when peace shall be restored. From the moment when we crushed the aggressive designs of our opponents we have made no secret of our readiness for peace."

Arrangements for a settlement with Austria, Count Tisza continued, would be carried out with the same friendliness which had always characterized the relations between the two states. Conferences would be held in Vienna and Budapest for the promotion of peace. Hand in hand with these negotiations, preparations were in progress for closer commercial relations with Germany.

After a slight detour to questions of nationality, the conversation reverted to its original starting point—the war and the prospects of peace. Count Tisza declared that, in the universal conflagration, that which had given him the greatest pleasure was the unanimous devotion which the Hungarian nationalities had shown towards the fatherland. In this category he included the Rumanians, Slovacs and Ruthenians. This devotion he regarded as a sign of the rightness Germany's international policy. He characterized the anti-Hungarian agitation which had sprung up in Bucharest as an expedient of the Rumanian opposition. Hungary's treatment of her subject-races had, in the past, been misunderstood, even in Germany, but there was no question of the German element in Hungary having been oppressed, and a better understanding might now be looked for.

Commenting on this interview, the Pester Lloyd remarks that "the declaration of Count Tisza that 'from the moment when we defeated the aggressive designs of our opponents, we have made no secret of our readiness for peace,' is highly significant, and confirms the statements of the German chancellor. Our motive in the war is so simply and clearly stated in this sentence that surely henceforward no one will dare to question it.

Commenting further on Germany's ability to hold out, the Pester Lloyd remarks that the Quadruple Alliance need not hope that Germany will starve during the next three weeks, and that after that time has elapsed she will be able to command plentiful supplies from the new harvest in Hungary until her own is ready—that in Hungary this year the corn is ripening earlier than usual, and that it is understood that, by mutual arrangement, about 100,000 Russian prisoners will be sent from Germany to Hungary to supply the necessary labor there, after which they will return to reap the German harvest. Their numbers, it is stated in conclusion, will probably be augmented by prisoners who have been making roads in the Balkans and who must be taken through Hungary on their way to Germany.

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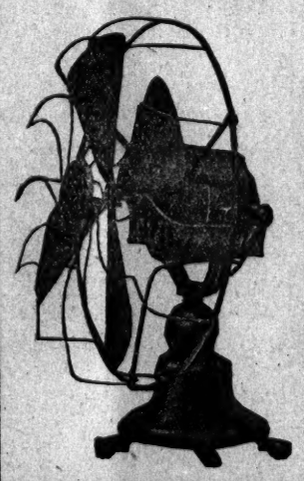

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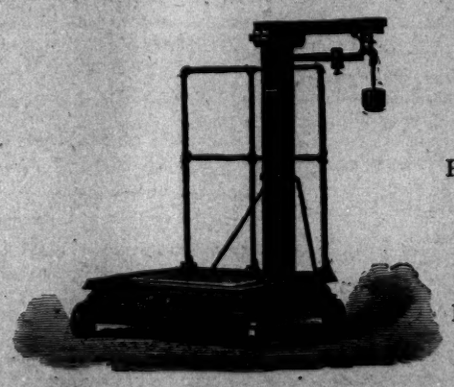

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

SOX GAME CALLED OFF BUT SOME WOULD PLAY

Ten Enthusiasts Impressed Outfield Coolies and Got Brief Excitement

Seven of the Blue Sox and four of the Red Sox showed up for the baseball game yesterday afternoon, in spite of the uncertain weather. Since a league game could not be played, it was decided to have some play anyway, since the grounds were hard and in good playing condition.

Rasmussen and Woods chose sides, "Ras" captaining the "Scrubs" and Woods the "Dubs." Each side had an infield, the "Dubs" using big John Coolie at second. The outfield was filled up with coolies who did not bat, but who were "Scrubs" one half of the inning and "Dubs" the other half.

The stands were packed with fourteen coolies who deserted the grass-cutter to witness the game and four foreigners, two of whom stayed throughout the game.

The "Scrubs" led by 2 to 0 for four innings, then the "Dubs" got mad in the fifth, bribed the umpire (who by the way was one of their own men), got two hits and three runs. The game was then called on account of darkness.

The "Dubs" totaled four hits and the "Scrubs" three. Six of the "Scrubs" struck out and seven of the "Dubs." The pitchers were Dub Tinkum and Scrub Swan.

The line ups were as follows:

Scrubs.	Dubs.
Hall, 2nd.	Tinkum, p.
Swan, p.	Woods, c.
Rasmussen, c.	Pennywitt, 1st.
Hykes, 3rd.	Coolie, 2nd.
O'ots, s.s.	Pomeroy, s.s.
	Stevenson, 3rd.

Hits by Tinkum, Woods, Pennywitt, Coolie, Hall, Swan, Rasmussen.

According to a rule made at the beginning of the present series, a game postponed on account of rain must be played on the following day; therefore, if the weather permits, the Reds and Blues will meet at 4.45 today. Both captains have agreed to make an effort to get the game started at the time stated, so all players are requested to be at the Race Course promptly at 4.15. The only way to get in a seven-inning game now is to get started at 4.45 p.m. at the latest.

Tomorrow's bill probably will provide two games, the first between Cincinnati and Brooklyn and the second between the Red Sox and Honolulu.

There is an effort afoot to have two games on Sunday also, the first between Brooklyn and Cincinnati and the second between Brooklyn and the Allies, the latter being a play-off of the great tie game of last Sunday, with as nearly as possible the same players taking part.

Lawn Bowls

Shanghai Pairs Championship

The results in the third round of the Shanghai Pairs Championship are as follows:—

C. M. Bain and W. N. C. Allen beat G. L. Campbell and D. M. Graham 20-17.

Arch. Taylor and J. Park beat A. Gray and F. L. Marshall 23-16.

J. Burnside and A. A. Malcolm beat G. B. Stormes and A. E. Hayward 23-17.

G. McMurdo and F. Ferrier beat J. C. Thomson and R. A. Lawson 25-15.

The following matches in the semi-final will be played on the S.R.C. ground next Sunday morning:

Bain and Allen v. Taylor and Park.

Burnside and Malcolm v. McMurdo and Ferrier.

S.L.B.C. v. Rest of Shanghai

This match will be played at 3.30 p.m. next Sunday, five games on the S.L.B.C. rinks and three on the S.R.C. rinks. The teams will be:

S.L.B.C.	Rest of Shanghai
On S.L.B.C. ground	
Rink No. 2	
H. B. Stewart	R. J. Bowerman
H. H. Fowler	W. S. Featherstonhaugh
W. J.Gande	T. Spring
F. Large	G. Bloom
Rink No. 3	
R. A. Lawson	G. Manwaring
F. C. Banham	E. White
F. B. Walker	G. Miller
A. Samson	J. McPherson
Rink No. 4	
C. M. Bain	J. Burnside
E. Hunter	H. Veitch
W. Dutton	J. Shaw
Albert Taylor	F. Milner
Rink No. 5	
A. D. Bell	F. Jones
J. Valentine	W. T. Bissett
C. W. Marshall	E. Thomas
F. L. Marshall	Capt. Spink
Rink No. 7-8	
J. C. Macdougall	G. B. Stormes
J. Ross Young	Arch. Taylor
E. C. Emmett	B. Anderton
D. Mennie	S. Wallace
On S.R.C. ground	
Rink No. 6	
G. H. Phillips	D. McAlister
S Hammond	W. J. Ward
C. E. Pearson	J. Anderson
R. Simmons	A. E. Hayward
Rink No. 7	
O. Crewe-Read	G. McMurdo
V. Grundy	R. C. Aitkenhead
E. M. Reid	A. M. McGregor
W. N. C. Allen	F. Ferrier
Rink No. 8	
L. Evans	J. Park
J. T. Disselduff	A. Mackintosh
J. J. Sheridan	M. B. Anderson
G. Dunlop	P. W. Ephgrave
Reserves	
C. J. Head	S. Marks
D. MacGregor	S. Green
G. R. Wingrove	H. S. Smyth
	J. Tweedie

Kumagae Almost Invincible at Tennis

ICHIYA KUMAGAE.

This left handed tennis player from Japan has demonstrated by his remarkable ability, that there are many things the Far East can teach the Americans when it comes to playing the game of tennis. Kumagae recently won the New York State Championship.

I. S. C. Swimming Gala

The following is the program of the Gala to be held at the Municipal Bath at 9 p.m. this evening:

1.—Boy Scouts Race—2 Lengths.
2.—100 yards Club Championship.
3.—Throwing the Polo Ball. Club Handicap.
4.—China Weekly Team Race, S. I. S. C. v. S. R. C.
5.—1 Length Naval Race, Post Entries.
6.—220 yards Shanghai Championship.
7.—High Diving.
8.—2 Lengths Ladies' Sweepstakes Handicap.
9.—Long Plunge. Club Handicap.
10.—1 Length Ladies' Race. Open.
11.—1 Length Breast Stroke Handicap. Final.
12.—Water Polo.

The program for Saturday is as follows:—

1.—1 Length Handicap. Final.
2.—Blindfold Race.
3.—440 yards Shanghai Championship.
4.—Griffins' Race.
5.—Neat Diving. The "Lusitano" Challenge Cup.
6.—Ladies' Sweepstakes Handicap. Final.
7.—100 yards Naval Race—Post Entries.
8.—Team Race, 4 a Side.
9.—Ladies' 3 Lengths Race. Open.
10.—Long Plunge. Shanghai Championship.
11.—220 yards Club Handicap.
12.—Diving for Objects.
13.—Water Polo. S. I. S. C. v. S. R. C.

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In the Courts

The Passport Case

The Norwegian Consular Court has directed the dismissal of the charge against P. A. Kalleberg, an employe of the Chinese Customs, in connection with the alleged sale of his passport. The judgment was as follows:

"The Court is unanimously of the opinion that sufficient evidence has not been produced to prove the charge brought against the accused in the present case. Although grave suspicions rest on him, on account of the unsatisfactory reasons he has given for his going to Japan and obtaining the passport and the carelessness and indifference exhibited by him afterwards with regard to his passport and ticket to Europe, the Court is unable to get over the fact that the American woman, Maxine Johnson, has fully admitted having taken and sold the passport and ticket without the knowledge of the accused. The value of her admission has, unfortunately, through her disappearance, not been fully tried, but no evidence, contradictory to her admission, has been produced.

"The finding of the Court will, therefore, be: The charge against Peter Albert Kalleberg is dismissed."

Dishonest Bar Boy

The Chinese bar boy who fled Shanghai after carrying away $500 from the canteen of the Central Police station several weeks ago was sentenced to nine months imprisonment in the Mixed Court yesterday. The boy claimed that a woman had brought about his downfall and that she had succeeded in getting $150 of the stolen money away from him. She was found guilty of having been an accomplice, and was sentenced to imprisonment for one and a half months.

Sentence Armed Robber

There is little happiness left for Zi Ding-feng, whose name appears upon the police records of the Mixed Court as an armed robber. In fact Zi is doubtful whether there is much life, with or without happiness, in store for him and this doubt is giving Zi some little concern. The reason is the following judgment entered against him yesterday following his conviction as an armed bandit: "Sentenced to five years. May be turned over to Pooling authorities to stand trial. If he is not shot he shall be returned to serve his sentence."

Gen. Yih's Pistols

General Yih Hsiang-zoh, who was acquitted in the big opium case, was arraigned in the Mixed Court, yesterday, charged with having firearms and ammunition in his possession. He was discharged and the weapons ordered returned to him when he surrenders his permit and leaves Shanghai.

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Shanghai, August 23, 1916.
Il Delegate.
M. Denegri.

Shipping Bulletins

Owing to the number of recent wrecks in the Inland Sea and round the coasts of Japan, all the salvage companies in the islands are now very busy.

* * *

The Chinese steamer, Wanli, ex s.s. Manila, 654 tons, arrived in Bangkok early this month in command of Captain A. Buhre and a Norwegian crew. She is chartered to Messrs. Li Tit Guan of Bangkok, for a period of two years, the charterers paying $20,000 per month. The Wanli left Chinwangtao on July 16 for Bangkok with a cargo of coal and coke.

* * *

The shipping returns for the port of Dalny for the month of July last give a total of 148 vessels with gross tonnage of 202,535 in entries, and 149 vessels with gross tonnage of 204,573 in clearances, showing a decrease of 40 vessels of 75,771 tons and also of 37 vessels of 59,972 tons in arrivals and departures respectively from the previous month.

* * *

The U. S. S. Cincinnati arrived in port yesterday.

* * *

Many on the China Coast will learn with regret that Captain Thomas Seeberg was drowned on June 6 last through the sinking of his vessel, the Prosper III. Captain Seeberg had traded on the China coast for many years and was a regular visitor to Southern ports and Bangkok on the s.s. Pronto. Some few years ago he went home and brought out to Bangkok a vessel that became known as the New Pronto. South American steamer rebuilt for the China-Bangkok run. At the end of her charter, the vessel was in Australia and Captain Seeberg went home. He was anxious to settle down on shore, but was persuaded to take command of the s.s. Prosper III. This ship left Newport News for Bordeaux on May 21 last and sank in the Mediterranean on June 6, after striking two mines. Only the chief officer was saved. The vessel was insured for 2½ million kroner, and her cargo was valued at 330,000 kroner.

CHANG HSUN TO ANHUI

According to the Peking Gazette the Government is understood to be arranging with Chang Hsun to remove his headquarters from Hsuchowfu in Kiangsu, which is under the jurisdiction of Feng Kuo-chang as Tuchun of the province, to Anching or some other suitable center in Anhui of which Chang Hsun is Tuchun.

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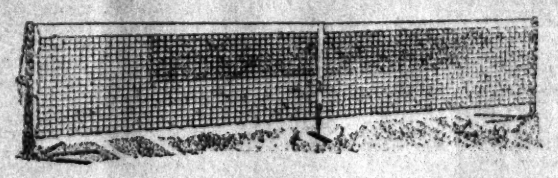

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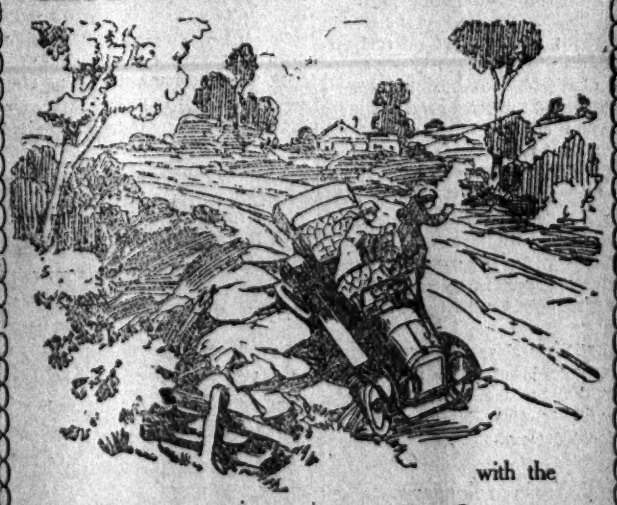

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

HOME OFFICE, Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

Address all Communications to THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices..Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Peking Bureau.....Russo-Asiatic Bank Building
Berlin Office.....10 Friedrichstrasse
Tokyo Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...Mex. $20.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months 7.50
SUNDAY, per Year 7.00

Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $6.00 per year extra.

Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.

Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy: Sunday 30 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.

Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Department, Washington, D. C.

Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.

Telephone—1432 Business Office.
1433 Editorial Department.

Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

The depression of the Pacific inclines to pass between Korea and Japan. Rough weather on the coasts of Kiusiu. North-west winds and rain on the Yellow Sea.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 25, 1916

A Great Measure of Defense

(*New York World*)

THE Senate Navy bill ought to pass the House without change. Let the program stand.

The appropriation is enormous, but the times are enormous, and by no other means can so much national security be purchased with so little money as by the adoption of this measure.

The Senate bill restores the United States Navy to the second place which it lost during the Roosevelt Administration when the German naval program was disregarded by this Government. More than that, it provides for a navy which even Great Britain would not lightly challenge.

Great as the appropriations are, they exceed those of last year by only $165,000,000, and $165,000,000 is not an excessive premium to pay on this kind of insurance when two-thirds of civilization is on fire and nobody can foresee the end.

The American people must always rely upon the navy as their chief weapon of defense, and the experience of this war has again proved that sea power is the greatest of all weapons of defense. Had it not been for the British navy Germany would now be master of Europe, and with such a navy as the Senate bill provides for, the American people need never spend a minute in worrying about the danger or the possibility of a hostile invasion of American soil.

The World has always been a strong advocate of peace and of disarmament, and its convictions have been intensified by the war. It is earnestly to be hoped that when peace comes, the competition for swollen armaments will cease for all time. Nobody can doubt that that is the earnest desire of the American people, and the adoption of the Senate program will leave the United States in a better position to urge its views upon the nations that are now at war. They will know that if they continue their competition in swollen armaments they will have a new factor to deal with, that factor being the richest country in the world, with none of its resources touched by war and none of its future mortgaged. If they are ready to restrict armament, they know that the United States will be ready to meet them half way.

The World has never shared in the preparedness hysteria, nor is it accustomed to shiver in fear of a foreign invasion; but there are rational precautions which no country can afford to disregard, however isolated it may be, and the Senate Navy bill is a measure of those precautions. It commits the country to no policy of aggression. It sets up no military establishment that a democracy need fear. It holds out no threat against any of the institutions of the country, and it is wholly in harmony with the genius of a republic. By no possibility can it set up the authority of the drill sergeant.

The House Navy bill was a long step forward, but it did not wholly meet the situation. The Senate bill is a full solution of the problem of national defense.

Turks in Hungary

(*New York Sun*)

A despatch from Switzerland says that a Turkish army of 70,000 is concentrated on the Hungarian plain for the defence of Hungary. No wonder there is "intense excitement" in Budapest, whither Franz Josef is said to have gone. The emotions of Hungarians at the bitterly ironic sight of Turks defending Hungary are doubtless inexpressible.

John Hunyadi, that heroic leader of Christian Hungary against the Moslem, must be turning in his grave. It was after his death, however, on August 29, 1526, three hundred and ninety years ago, that Hungary came under Turkish dominion. On that day was fought the battle of Mohacs, in which 100,000 men under Solyman the Magnificent slew the Hungarian monarch, Louis II. and over 20,000 of his men. Hungary was torn into three parts and the city of Buda became a Mohammedan stronghold. Such it remained until 1686. Although Buda was retaken the time is not a proud one for Hungarians to remember, for the next year they were forced to declare their crown for ever hereditary to the Austrian Hapsburgs.

Hungary has always wanted, at heart, to be free. The day of her complete independence never seemed more distant than now. She can only pin her hope with tragic intensity to the swiftly varying fortunes of war.

Lord Haldane and The Duke

(*New York Times*)

THE rudeness of the rebuke to Lord Haldane when, after a long silence, he rose in the upper chamber of the British Parliament to speak on a subject, educational reform, upon which he is a recognized authority throughout the world will arouse sympathy with him in other countries besides his own. Indeed, it is doubtful, even with the present high-wrought feeling in England, if Englishmen generally, with their love of fair play, which even the sense of great disasters cannot change, will approve of the treatment accorded to a fellow-countryman who has filled, with suitable dignity, the office of Lord Chamberlain and lent new luster to the fame of British scholarship.

Lord Haldane is under suspicion of having led the Germans to believe that Great Britain would not be drawn into a war with them, but it is incredible that he should have been thought guilty of disloyalty. A very distinguished American statesman is charged with having deceived German Government officers as to the actual meaning of a certain official communication the meaning of which was exactly expressed in its text.

Lord Haldane's resemblance to Mr. Bryan, however, is remote. Both are temperamentally unfitted to serve their country in high diplomatic offices in a perilous crisis. That is all. Haldane is a scholar and a thinker, and though he is probably not a pacifist, in the sense in which we are compelled to use that word on this side of the Atlantic, the thought of war between England and Germany was repugnant to him. In this he was not alone in Great Britain two years ago. It is not to be assumed that because he was a student at Gottingen in his young manhood, has devoted much of his time to the study of German literature and philosophy, and is one of the translators of Schopenhauer, that he is so strong a sympathizer with Germany as to be disloyal to his own country in its hour of trial. His punishment for his lack of foresight and his error of statesmanship has been severe.

The rebuke to Lord Haldane was delivered in a rotund manner by another Scot. The existence of the Duke of Buccleuch is known to everybody who has visited London, as his palace on the Thames Embankment is one of the landmarks. He is not given to public speaking, though it must be said that he made himself understood. But it is gratifying to learn that Haldane's dignified reply to the "ducal insult," as The London Daily News calls it, was cordially cheered. Lord Haldane is not yet out of British public life, if he is temporarily out of politics. Moreover, it is no small honor to be insulted by a Duke.

Tired of Being Painted

Upon one occasion when Sir Walter Scott was asked to sit for his portrait, he remarked that both he and his dog, Maida, were weary of that sort of thing—especially Maida. He declared that she had been so often sketched that, whenever she saw an artist with his brushes and easels, she rose and walked away with much dignity and disgust.

An Awful Strain

(*From the Galveston News*)

It must be an awful strain on a Bishop to listen to a young preacher.

America's Task After The War

Dr. J. A. Macdonald, editor of The Toronto Globe and one of the most distinguished journalists in Canada, is an ardent believer in the cause of Internationalism, which, he says, is well expressed on the American Continent by the close bonds existing between the United States and Canada. In the following article, which was delivered recently in the form of an address before the Presbyterian General Assembly at Atlantic City, Dr. Macdonald discusses the conflict of ideas in the world war and predicts that the desolated nations of Europe will look to the United States and Canada for leadership in those policies that lead toward international peace.

By Dr. J. A. Macdonald
(*Editor of The Toronto Globe.*)

What saves this world war from being, in the eyes even of a Canadian, an unredeemed and undisguised brutality is that, more than any of the great wars of history, it is a struggle not for territory but for freedom—for the freedom of the soul, for the ideals of liberty; a struggle for the right of a free people to govern themselves, and for equality of opportunity for the little kingdoms and the small nationalities; a struggle for the right to a place in the sun, not for the great powers alone, Britain and France and Germany and Russia, but for Belgium and Denmark and Holland and the Scandinavian countries and Greece and the Balkan States, that they, too, as freely and securely as their larger neighbors, may each be free to live its own life, to cherish its own ideals, and to make its distinctive contribution to the civilization and freedom of the world.

For anything less noble Canadians, too, ought to be proud to fight. But for anything more worthy none of the heroes and patriots of old ever had a chance to go out to die.

The ideas in conflict at the battle-fronts these many months are not merely the selfish ambitions of arrogant dynasties each eager for domination over the others. If Britain were fighting for the overthrow of Germany and the German race, so that British autocrats might rule the German people as German autocrats have ruled in Alsace and in Schleswig, the conflict would be one in which Canadians could have no honorable part. What makes even the thought of the conflict tolerable is the conception of its real meaning, of the human interests at stake, and of the world ideas involved in the issue.

Each nation lives by the idea it embodies. If one nation suffers or is spoiled of its idea, or is robbed of its place in the sun, all the world of nations suffers with it, suffers a loss that has no gain to match. Belgium had its idea, and Holland, and Denmark, and Sweden, and Norway, and Italy, and Greece, and Servia, as truly as Britain, and France, and Germany, and Russia; each had its idea to contribute to the sum total of the world's ideas on freedom and justice and government.

That distinctive idea is the soul of the nation. To cherish that idea, to guard that depositum of eternal truth, and to release it in the thought and life of the world—that for the nation is to save its soul. But to betray that idea, to allow it to wither, or to barter that idea for any of the things of the flesh, is the nation's suicide.

For that idea to be crushed out in order that some stronger nation's designs may be gratified—that is international murder. To make international murder a crime, and a crime not alone against its helpless victim, but a crime against the whole society of civilized nations—that is the function and purpose of international law. And to put behind international law, behind its declarations and requirements, the organized opinion and the organized judgment and the organized power of all law-abiding nations—that is the next necessary step toward true internationalism; and not until that is done will the foundations be laid or the fabric erected, strong and enduring, for the world's peace.

Great ideas are astir everywhere in the world today. Every continent is disturbed. Every nation is unsettled. The established order of things is upset. America as well as Europe is in commotion. Something has happened that made a world upheaval inevitable. One vital idea let loose would do it. An idea set free always starts a revolution in the minds of men. Nothing in all the world is so revolutionary as a great idea incarnated in a living personality.

When Jesus Christ said to a little group of Galileans that He came not to send peace on earth but a sword, He had in mind nothing so clumsy or so impotent as a deadly weapon drawn from Caesar's armory.

He challenged Caesar's invincible legions with nothing but an idea; and the revolution He started twenty centuries ago turned the world upside down, and is still the power that makes thrones totter and sets nations free. A whole handful of his ideas were flung out from the hilltop in Galilee when He said, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

Those ideas are a work in the seething mind of the world today. They start a divine discontent everywhere. In world politics three great words, expressing three world ideas, are already beginning to be the battle cry of the world's new freedom. Those words are; Liberty, Democracy, Internationalism.

Liberty! Somewhere underneath all the slaveries and despotisms and blind degradations of humanity there is still left in the least and the worst a fragment of soul that makes response when the voice of freedom calls. Liberty to think one's own thoughts, to choose one's own way, to cherish one's own ideals, to live one's own life free from the dictation and driving of any taskmaster—that passion for liberty, incurable and undying in the human soul, is the divine impulse that marks even the backward races and the submerged classes as only a little lower than the angels. So long as that spark holds on to burn there is nothing impossible in the elevation of any individual or in the enfranchisement of any people. Liberty strikes the keynote through the discord of world ideas in Europe today.

Democracy! The word goes back through the centuries. It bears the flavor of ancient Greece. There is the tang of Plato about it. But the idea of democracy came to its own and justified itself only in the modern world. America, with its United States and its Canada, prides itself over against Europe, as embodying the world's idea of democracy. Here on this continent has been asserted and made good the right of a free people to govern themselves. But America is only the heir of Europe's age-long struggle up from servitude to self-government.

Go back to the countries from which America drew its inspirations and its ideals. Go back to France. Read again that marvelous history up from Caesar's absolutism, through Bourbon tyrannies, and over the mad Napoleon dreams of world empire. The trail is often soaked with the blood of patriots and piled high with the corpses of those who would be free. But that trail, throbbing with the ideas of freedom and democracy, led up through the centuries of blood and sacrifice to this day, this matchless, glorious day of France's renaissance, this day of tragedy and terror when France is born again, born out of her old frivolities and old infidelities into new life, into a new faith, into a new freedom of the spirit and a new obedience to the Christ. Let America, sated and self-satisfied in the materialism of peace, learn from blood-baptized France the new sanctities of life and the new sacredness of service.

And back to Britain! For fifteen hundred years all Britain has been the battleground of the passion for liberty and the idea of democracy. That idea, that dual world idea of liberty and democracy, is the key to British history. Without its lead British history is a meaningless muddle, void alike of sequence and of purpose. But the idea of freedom and self-government produced the union of races and nationalities at home, and gave birth to the free, self-governing dominions overseas.

And because the war in Europe is a conflict of ideas, a life-and-death conflict between world despotism and world democracy, it was inevitable that the British lion and all the lion's whelps from the ends of the earth should line up where Democracy makes its last decisive and triumphant stand in defense of the right of every free people to govern themselves.

Internationalism! Already out of the wild clangor of war a great new idea is emerging and finding voice among the nations. It is the idea of Internationalism.

In the world of yesterday the great word, often spoken in the tone of defiance, was "Nationalism." The far greater word of the world of tomorrow will be "Internationalism." Yesterday the emerging peoples on every continent asserted themselves in what they lustily called their "Independence." Tomorrow, when the horizons of life have been widened and the meaning of life enriched, the world idea will be broadened into "Interdependence." Indeed already the nations have learned the primary truth of the Christ teaching that no man liveth to himself or dieth to himself alone.

America cannot stand by itself apart or escape association and entanglement in the life and achievement of other continents. America as a world factor must think in terms of the world. The world idea of Internationalism is lifting the political thought of the United States out of the dwarfing realm of parish politics. To be a true American in the America of tomorrow will involve sympathy with humanity and will mean citizenship in the world.

The United States, from the time of the Declaration of Independence, in framing the union of the independent Colonies, and through the checkered history of interstate co-operation, has illustrated within the Republic the spirit and the advantages of internationalism. Canada took an even more significant step, and holds today an even more interesting position among the nations.

Canada came to national self-government, but not by the old way of revolution and separation. Had no other way been possible Canadians, too, would have paid that price; for they, too, as surely as the Colonists in New England and in Virginia, were of the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Celtic breed. The spark of freedom and democracy was in their blood also.

But Canada came by a new way, an untried way. Canada was the first colony of any empire in all the world's history to rise from colonial dependence to national autonomy without revolution, without separation, and without sacrificing the background and perspective of the nation's history. That thing done in Canada's life is quite the greatest contribution to world politics and world democracy since the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Indeed, without what Canada has done that Declaration itself would not have been made perfect.

Canada took up the American idea of the right of a free people to govern themselves and carried it forward to the larger idea of Interdependence. Canada came to self-government not by revolution and separation but by political evolution and growth. First Canada, then Newfoundland, then Australia, then New Zealand, then South Africa.

Those five free dominions overseas are the five fingers of the right hand of Britain; they are all free, every drop of their blood, every ounce of their power. And, when the menace to freedom and democracy rose in Europe in 1914, those five fingers all closed toward the palm.

On this North American Continent Canada stands today a free nation in the British commonwealth of free nations that encircles the globe. But Canada also shares with the United States the honors and the obligations of North American democracy. By geography and history and by all the ties of common ideals Canada is the vital bond of union in the great internationalism of the English-speaking world. And more than that; in the problems which arise between the United States and the Latin republics of Central and South America, problems which will test the principles and the power of our North American democracy, it may be of service to the United States to remember that there can be no true and genuine Pan-Americanism that does not make room within its councils for the democracy of Canada.

And so it comes about that in the world conflict of ideas these two nations of North America, with their two flags and their two sovereignties, that have kept the peace for more than a hundred years over more than 4,000 miles of open and unbarbarized international boundary—these two English-speaking nations are bound up together in the bundle of common life for the defense of a common heritage and to promote the interests of a civilized internationalism, not for themselves alone, but for the freedom, the prosperity, and the peace of all nations over all the world. It is for these ideas North America stands; for them we will fight, and fight together if we must; for them if needs be we will be ready to die.

In the world conflict of ideas preparedness counts as surely as in the conflict of brute force. All over this land today there is clamor and a call for military efficiency, for naval expansion, for the preparedness of the United States to defend its people and its possessions and its honor against assault from without or betrayal from within.

As a Canadian that agitation gives me neither surprise nor alarm. An American Army, be it never so formidable, or an American Navy, be it never so powerful, could have in it no menace for Canada or for the Canadian people. The Great Lakes will never be stirred by the keel of any ship of war. The open prairies will never answer to the tread of an enemy army from either side. Our civilized democracy on both sides is our defense, and our hundred years of undisturbed peace is our pledge for a thousand more.

But when at the war fronts of the world's mind the conflict rages over the ideas of Liberty, Democracy, and Internationalism, there are no dividing lines between these two nations. Your West Point and your training camps and your military posts are yours, and yours alone; but your universities, your colleges, your institutions for mental discipline and moral educaton, are ours, too. Every school in the United States that puts a premium on high thinking, that makes truth its supreme objective and character its great achievement, and holds honor above success, and sends out into the activities of this Republic men who cannot be bought and who will not lie—that school serves Canada as surely as it serves the State in which it stands.

Preparedness? Yes. If America is to play any worthy part in the gigantic conflict of ideas, which will disturb the world long after the war of forces has spent itself, it is high time America made ready for that inevitable struggle.

But the readiness for which I plead on this occasion and in this presence is the preparedness of the American mind, the preparedness of the American conscience, the preparedness of the American will.

My pleading, therefore, with you and with all Americans, in this time of national fear and international peril, is not so much for or against the preparedness policy for navy or army. As a Canadian that is not my business. In that national controversy I am a neutral.

But Canadians also are Americans. On us as on you rest the North American obligations for our common internationalism. To us as to you in the new day of the New World the desolated war nations look for leadership in those policies and programs that make for international peace. From us as from you must go out that gospel of good-will and that law of international service in which is the hope of Europe's redemption and through which alone can come peace to the world.

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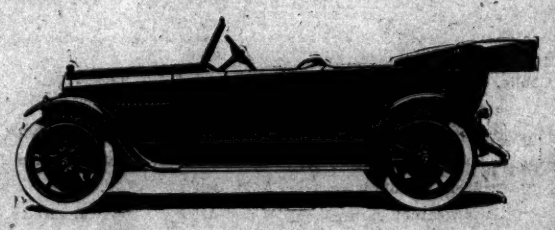
Super-Six



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HUDSON SUPER SIX

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

COME BACK HERE - YOU'RE NOT GOING OUT OF THIS HOUSE TONIGHT-
ALL RIGHT-
SIT DOWN - SHUT UP - YOU INSECT - I'M GETTING TIRED OF YOUR GOING OUT!
BUT LISTEN!
YOU'RE ALWAYS OUT - YOU NEVER THINK OF ME -
AH! MAGGIE - ME DARLIN'-
THAT'S RIGHT - YOU BRUTE - STRIKE ME!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Does Memory Prove Immortality And Soul?

By Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst

Has it ever occurred to the reader of this article that there is something in our power of memory that has a bearing on the doctrine of the soul's immortality? Not that there is anything in it that actually proves immortality, for the world may have still to wait before arriving at its complete demonstration, but something which disposes of a part of the underlying objections to immortality.

I recall at this moment with absolute distinctness—distinctness as absolute as though it were of yesterday—an event which occurred fully fifty years ago. In some way that event was imprinted upon me, I cannot tell how, and it is of no account that I should be able to tell how. But the print was made, and that print is upon me still.

It could not have been printed upon my body, for in that case the impress would have disappeared many years ago; for we are authoritatively informed that the material of the body is, by gradual process, completely changed in the course of every few years. That being so, the print, if put upon the body, would also very soon have disappeared, just as foot-tracks left in the snow disappear when the snow disappears.

As the imprint still remains upon me, clear and distinct, and as it cannot be that it is the body that has preserved it, it must be that it is due to something belonging to me that is not my body, and something, too, that has continued to exist during the whole of the fifty years. That in me which still carries the impress of that event in my childhood must, then, be at least fifty years old, and it has not been destroyed, although the material of my body has in the meantime been replaced several times.

From which it follows that my soul or my mind (whatever name be given to it,) upon which the imprint was made half a century ago, exist quite independently of the coming and going of the body's material. This does not prove that the immaterial part of me will exist forever, but it does show that it will exist fifty years, whatever happens to the original body in the meanwhile; and if it will exist under those conditions for that length of time it helps to remove the objection made to the doctrine of the indefinite continuance of the soul because of what happens to the body at death.

If the soul is such a live thing as not to be affected by being gradually disrobed and re-dressed, it tends to weaken, at least, the presumption that its existence will be imperiled by being left physically unclad. The hesitant acceptance of the doctrine of immortality is not due to any unreasonableness inherent in the doctrine itself, but to the fact that it involves so much as to exceed the compass of the contracted human mind.

A big truth in order to be easily believed must be reduced to match the smallness of the mind, or the mind must be expanded to match the measure of the big truth.

* * *

It becomes us to be very considerate of other people's way of doing good, and not deal with it too critically, even though it be quite unlike our own way: for our method is as unlike theirs as theirs is unlike our own, and by criticizing we therefore lay ourselves open to a counter charge. If good is done, that is the main thing, and the style of the doing is a minor consideration.

In writing this I have particularly in mind the case of those who have organized the First Armored Battery as an independent unit of the United states Army. It is to be commended as being the product of partriotic enthusiasm, and should be viewed and prized as such, particularly by those who stay at home and organize nothing and limit their country-protecting efforts to picking flaws in the schemes of those who do not stay at home and who lay out their love of country in some practical endeavor in their country's behalf. It is the first movement of a generous heart to give the largest amount of credit possible, and if there is any valid criticism to be passed to let that come in afterward—to appreciate the sun as a splendid luminary, and then, if one has a passion for that kind of thing, to investigate the face of the orb in a search for sun-spots.

It is claimed that the organizers acted in contravention of federal law. If that is so their zeal was a mistaken one, even though animated by the best of spirit. The prohibiting statute was, I believe, of recent enactment and could easily have escaped their knowledge. Whether there be such a statute or not, it is in general a sound principle of procedure to act in unison and co-operation with institutions and organizations that already exist.

To strike out onto independent lines is often at the impulse of a desire for self-advertisement and self-aggrandizement, although not necessarily so. A little pond lying quite by itself is a more conspicuous feature of the landscape than when the embankment by which it is isolated is effaced, and its waters made thereby to connect with the sea.

So far as appears, the movement above mentioned was not promoted by any such motive. But, be the motive in any case what it may, it is a mistake to organize for the sake of organizing and to inaugurate a movement upon an independent line when there are lines already established along which the movement can be wisely and effectually propelled.

A manufacturer who studies economy with a view to producing the largest amount of result at the least expenditure of money arranges, if possible, to have all the machinery in his factory connected back to a single propulsive point. Every new organization—educational, moral, religious, reformatory, political, or whatever else—means a new set of machinery.

A man with a zeal for education, or out of desire to be remembered after he is dead, bequeaths a hundred thousand dollars for the founding of a new college. Probably his money would have done more good if it had been put into the treasury of some college insufficiently endowed that exists already.

A reformer, ambitious to improve the condition of the world, organizes one more society for the accomplishment of the same results that are being attained by prior organizations of the same kind.

A little company of religionists, with the same doctrinal ideas fundamentally as are held by other religionists of the locality, band themselves together and set about raising money to build a church for the advertisement of some exceptional opinion of their own.

There are little villages of 2,000 inhabitants that run four or five sets of gospel machinery and each set such a victim of proverty and run at so languid a speed as to be less an honor to religion than a reproach to it.

We may, or we may not, admire the kind of zeal that finds expression in this isolatedness and rivalry of effort, but it is not what the Scripture calls "a zeal according to knowledge," and waste sin method what ought to be economized in result.

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the following wines from Messrs A. de Luze et Fils, Bordeaux.

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One star demi sec	at $2.00	per quart bottle
Two stars demi sec	2.50	" " "
Amontillado dry pale	3.25	" " "
M. P. demi doux	3.50	" " "
XXX Extra gout anglais	5.00	" " "
Malagas		
One star	1.75	" " "
Two stars	2.50	" " "
Three stars	3.50	" " "
Madeiras		
One star	2.00	" " "
Two stars	2.50	" " "
Three stars	3.50	" " "

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It satisfies every age and every taste with its variety of selections.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 24, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	71.90
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1920
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-11⅝—Tls.	6.78
Exch. @ 72.2—Mex...$	9.40
Bar Silver	31⅝ d.
Native Interest	.08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	31⅝ d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.13
Ex., N. Y. on London....T.T.	476½
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-11⅜
London	Demand	2-11⅞
India	T.T.	219¼
Paris	T.T.	412½
Paris	Demand	413
New York	T.T.	70⅛
New York	Demand	70¼
Hongkong	T.T.	73
Japan	T.T.	72¼
Batavia	T.T.	169½

Bank's Buying Rate

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-1/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-1/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-1/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	412½
New York	4 m-s.	70⅛

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST

$1—	Hk. Tls.	6.62
Hk. Tls. 1—	Francs	4.47
" " 1—	Marks†	3.66
Gold $ 1—	Hk. Tls.	1.32
Hk. Tls. 1—	Yen	1.50
" " 1—	Rupees	2.48
" " 1—	Roubles	2.50
" " 1—	Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, August 24, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 26.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.25
Dominions Tls. 14.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 12.00
Samagagas (200 Shares) Tls. 1.30
Shanghai Serembans Tls. 1.30
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.25
Tebongs Tls. 27.00
Chemors Tls. 2.07½

Direct Business Reported

Kota Bahroes Tls. 12.00
Ziangbes Tls. 7.50
Kroewoeks Tls. 20.00
Repah Tls. 1.75
Java Consolidated Tls. 21.75

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, August 24, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Tenah Merahs Tls. 1.25 cash
Kotas Tls. 11.95 Sept.
Kotas Tls. 12.25 Sept.
Consolidated Tls. 14.00 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.05 cash
Pahangs Tls. 12.10 cash

Direct

Almas Tls. 14.00 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.35 cash
Dominons Tls. 14.00 cash
Chengs Tls. 4.00 cash
Wharves Tls. 84.75 cash

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended 23rd August, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross Receipts.....	$29,535.14	$24,152.52
Loss by currency depreciation..	7,823.04	6,552.28
Effective Receipts	$21,712.10	$17,600.24
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	28.00	28.83
Car miles run	75,242	65,366
Passengers carried....	1,343,227	1,097,156

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102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supeervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY PAYS 10 P.C.

Net Profits for the Year Ended December 31 Amounted To f.5,941,408

Following is the report of the Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij (Netherlands Trading Society) for the year ended December 31:—

The General Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account to December 31, 1915, show that the net profits amount to f5,941,408.92 (£495,117), out of which, after providing for the Statutory Reserve to the extent of f688,281.78 (£57,357), a dividend of 10% has been declared.

Combined Statements of Liabilities and Assets and of Profits and Losses, as drawn from the Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss accounts of the Head Office and Branches, are subjoined herewith.

A further issue to Shareholders has been made of 5,000 new shares of f1,000.— which were paid for February 15, 1916.

The total paid up capital has thus been increased to f55,000,000.—.

General Balance Sheet

Liabilities.	f 12.— =	f 1.—
	f.	£
Capital paid up in full	50,000,000.00	4,166,667
Reserve fund	9,925,431.70	827,120
Special Reserves	2,600,000.00	216,667
Reserve against Sugar Estates	3,000,000.00	250,000
Fixed Deposits	66,667,390.475	5,555,615
Current Accounts	97,102,097.68	8,091,841
Government of the Netherlands, balance proceeds of produce	494,826.98	41,236
Bills payable	6,149,581.22	512,465
Sundry Creditors	25,837,233.375	2,153,103
Officers' Pension Fund	1,000,000.00	83,333
Dividends	5,059,137.25	421,595
Balance carried forward to new account	13,102.785	1,092
	267,848,801.465	22,320,734

Assets.	f 12.— =	f 1.—
	f.	£
Cash in hand and at Bankers	47,047,244.54	3,920,604
Government and other Stocks & Debentures.	38,123,099.34	3,176,925
Bills receivable	58,411,960.20	4,867,663
Sundry Debtors and Current Accounts.	34,415,858.04	2,867,988
Loans receivable	64,547,732.985	5,378,978
Estates and Shares in Estates	9,924,693.44	827,058
Advances to Estates	12,680,212.92	1,056,585
Premises	2,698,000.00	224,833
	267,848,801.465	22,320,734

Profit and Loss Account

Dr.	f.	£
Expenses of Management, Taxes and General Charges	2,948,178.465	245,682
Stocks and Debentures	251,728.155	20,977
Reserve against Sugar Estates	500,000.00	41,667
Premises	144,331.915	12,028
Profit	5,941,408.92	495,117
	9,785,647.455	815,471

Cr.	f.	£
Commission, Interest and Exchange, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts	8,099,276.87	674,940
Estates in Netherlands India and Surinam.	1,686,370.585	140,531
	9,785,647.455	815,471

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, August 23.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 4¼d. to 2s. 4d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 5d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Quieter.
Last Quotation, London, August 22:
Spot: 2s. 4d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 5d to 2s. 5¼d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Firm.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

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JAPAN'S ZINC OUTPUT SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Company for Refining Ore To Be Started—War Gives Opportunity

The zinc refining industry in Japan is of very recent origin, says the Japan Advertiser. Up to 1910, all the zinc that Japan required was imported. The zinc refinery as an industrial enterprise in Japan owes its origin to the founding of the Miusui Zinc Refinery in Miike, Kyushu, in March, 1910. In the same year the Osaka Zinc Refining Company in Osaka and the Nippon Zinc Electric Refining Company in Isojima, Niigata Prefecture, were started.

The outbreak of the European war practically stopped the supply of German and Belgian zinc and this has greatly encouraged the industry in Japan. The output of the three companies above-mentioned has increased to a total of 20,000 tons, or two thirds of Japan's requirements. About 10,000 tons are yet being imported at present.

As to Japan's resources in zinc ore, it is said that there are wonderfully rich veins in all parts of Japan, and the resources are considered unlimited. Up to 1910, zinc ore containing less than 40 per cent of zinc was thrown away, and only the finer ore containing above 40 per cent of zinc was exported to Germany or Belgium at about 20 yen a ton. This was because Japanese miners had no knowledge of refining processes.

The demand for zinc in various countries is increasing every year, and prior to the war most countres except Germany, Belgium and the United States, did not produce as much zinc as they consumed. The insufficiency was met by imports from Germany and Belgium. The war has increased the consumption of zinc, and it is roughly estimated that the annual consumption of the world is now 1,200,000 tons, while it was a little over 1,000,000 tons in 1911.

The production in Germany and Belgium has been minimized owing to the war, and their supply to the Entente Allies having become impossible, Japan not only has to rely on her own supply, but also is called upon to supply other countries. The zinc refining industry in Japan is growing rapidly, such firms as Furukawa and Takata having already taken up zinc refining. A few days ago, it was announced that a big company with a capital of 2,500,000 yen will be formed on the joint stock basis for zinc refining, the promoters of the company including Messrs. K. Orani, K. Ono and K. Abe of Yokohama and prominent business men in Tokio, Osaka, and Niigata.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$737½ B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2.35 B.
Cathay. pref	6.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$395 B.
North China	155 B.
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$257½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire	$385 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	
Indo-China Def	Tls. 128
"Shell"	109s. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 17½
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien	Tls. 24 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10
Oriental Cons	39s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2¾ S.
Raub	Tls. 2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$125¼ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 70½ B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 84½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$83½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 94 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 92½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 145 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 106 B.
International	Tls. 75 B.
International Pref	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65
Oriental	Tls. 33 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 93½ B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 4¾ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$111 Sa.
Green Island	Tls. 9½ Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 26½ Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 155 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holts	Tls. 16¾ B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$96 B.
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	Tls. 6½ B.
Weeks	Tls. 17 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 14 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1¾ S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 11¼ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6.10 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 39 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1¾ B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5½ B.
Bute	Tls. 1.80 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.07½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 16
Cheng	Tls. 4
Consolidated	Tls. 3.95 B.
Dominion	Tls. 14 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9¼ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21¾ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 8¼ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1½
Kapayang	Tls. 32½ B.
Karan	Tls. 15¾ B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 12 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20 B.
Padang	Tls. 15¾ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11¼
Permata	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1¾ B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1.30 B.
Seekee	Tls. 8½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.80 B.
Senawang	Tls. 17½ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1½ B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2.07½ B.
Sungala	Tls. 2.90
Sungei Duri	Tls. 13 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6¾ B.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1. B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.30 B.
Taiping	Tls. 2¾.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 25¾ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½ S.
Ziangbe	Tls. 7 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 11.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 87½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 90 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 281

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LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for August 23 was 120 tons."

FULL RIGHTS IN TRADE DEMANDED BY AMERICA

Protests 'in the Most Decided Terms' In Note To Great Britain

DENOUNCES THE BLACKLIST

Says It Brushes Aside Safeguards and Condemns Without Hearing

Washington, July 30.—The note of protest sent by the United States Government to London on Wednesday with reference to the British trade blacklist of American firms fairly bristles with emphatic accusations against Great Britain, and suggests lack of good faith on the part of that Government. No specific course of action by Great Britain in the way of modifying the effect of the blacklist is suggested, but this Government "hopes and believes" that the British Government has acted "without a full realization of the many undesired and undesirable results that might ensue."

It is evident, says the American note, that the blacklist measures "are inevitably and essentially inconisitent with the rights of the citizens of all nations not involved in the war." The protest is not based on legal grounds, but on principles of international morals, the American note making this position clear in the statement that the blacklist practice is"inconsistent with that true justice sincere amity, and impartial fairness which should characterize the dealing of friendly Governments with one another."

The American note, which is signed by Frank L. Polk, the Acting Secretary of State, was made public in Washington and London under an arrangement for its simultaneous publication in the press of the United States and the United Kingdom tomorrow morning.

The note follows:

Text of tht Note

The Acting Secretary of State to Ambassador W. H. Page.

(Telegram.)

Department of State,
Washington, July 26, 1916.

You are instructed to deliver to Sir Edward Grey a formal note on the subject of the Enemy Trading act, textually as follows:

"The announcement that his Britannic Majesty's Government has placed the names of certain persons, firms, and corporations in the United States upon a proscriptive 'blacklist' and has forbidden all financial or commercial dealings between them and citizens of Great Britain has been received with the most painful surprise by the people and Government of the United States, and seems to the Government of the United States to embody a policy of arbitrary interference with neutral trade against which it is its duty to protest in the most decided terms.

"The scope and effect of the policy are extraordinary. British steamship companies will not accept cargoes from the proscribed firms or persons or transport their goods to any port, and steamship lines under neutral ownership understand that if they accept freight from them they are likely to be denied coal at British ports and excluded from other privileges which they have usually enjoyed, and may themselves be put upon the blacklist. Neutral bankers refuse loans to those on the list and neutral merchants decline to contract for their goods, fearing a like proscription. It appears that British officials regard the prohibitions of the blacklist as applicable to domestic commercial transactions in foreign countries as well as in Great Britain and her dependencies, for Americans doing business in foreign countries have been put on notice that their dealings with blacklisted firms are to be regarded as subject to veto by the British Government. By the same principle Americans in the United States might be made subject to similar punitive action if they were found dealing with any of their own countrymen whose names had thus been listed.

Effects of the Blacklist

"The harsh and even disastrous effects of this policy upon the trade of the United States and upon the neutral rights upon which it will not fail to insist are obvious. Upon the list of those proscribed and ineffect shut out from the general commerce of the world may be found American concerns which are engaged in large commercial operations as importers of foreign products and materials and as distributors of American products and manufactures to foreign countries and which constitute important channels through which American trade reaches the outside world. Their foreign affiliations may have been fostered for many years, and when once broken cannot easily or promptly be re-established.

"Other concerns may be put upon the list at any time and without notice. It is understood that additions to the proscription may be made 'whenever on account of enemy nationality or enemy association of such persons or bodies of persons it appears to his Majesty expedient to do so.' The possibilities of undeserved injury to American citizens from such measures, arbitrarily taken, and of serious and incalculable interruptions of American trade are without limit.

"It has been stated on behalf of his Majesty's Government that these measures were aimed only at the enemies of Great Britain and would be adopted and enforced with strict regard to the rights of neutrals and with the least possible detriment to neutral trade, but it is evident that they are inevitably and essentially inconsistent with the rights of the citizens of all the nations not involved in war. The Gofernment of the United States begs to remind the Government of his Britannic Majesty that citizens of the United States are entirely within their rights in attempting to trade with the people or the Governments of any of the nations now at war, subject only to welldefined international practices and undestandings which the Government of the United States deems the Government of Great Britain to have too lightly and too frequently disregarded.

"There are well-known remedies and penalties for breaches of blockade, where the blockade is real and in fact effective, for trade in contraband, for every unneutral act by whomsoever attempted. The Government of the United States cannot consent to see those remedies and penalties altered or extended at the will of a single power or group of powers to the injury of its own citizens or in derogation of its own rights. Conspicuous among the principles which the civilized nations of the world have accepted for the safeguarding of the rights of neutrals is the just and honorable principle that neutrals may not be condemned nor their goods confiscated except upon fair adjudication and after an opportunity to be heard in prize courts or elsewhere. Such safeguards the blacklist brushes aside. It condemns without hearing, without notice, and in advance. It is manifestly out of the question that the Government of the United States should acquiesce in such methods or applications of punishment to its citizens.

Unneutral Firms Not Shielded

"Whatever may be said with regard to the legality, in the view of international obligation, of the act of Parliament upon which the practice of the blacklist as now employed by his Majesty's Government is understood to be based, the Government of the United States is constrained to regard that practice, as inconsistent with that true Justice sincere amity, and impartial fairness which should characterize the dealings of friendly Governments with one another. The spirit of reciprocal trade between the United States and Great Britain, the privilege long accorded to the nationals of each to come and go with their ships and cargoes, to use each the other's shipping, and be served each by the other's merchants is very seriously impaired by arbitrary and sweeping practices such as this.

"There is no purpose or inclination on the part of the Government of the United States to shield American citizens or business houses in any way from the legitimate consequences of unneutral acts or practices; it is quite willing that they should suffer the appropriate penalties which international law and the usage of nations have sanctioned; but his Britannic Majesty's Government cannot expect the Government of the United States to consent to see its citizens put upon an ex parte blacklist without calling the attention of his Majesty's Government, in the gravest terms, to the many serious consequences to neutral right and neutral relations which such an act must necessarily involve. It hopes and believes that his Majesty's Government, in its natural absorption in a single pressing object of policy, has acted without a full realization of the many undesired and undesirable results that might ensue.

"POLK, Acting."

Some of the objections raised by this Government Great Britain has already endeavored to meet by explanations contained in memoranda from the British Embassy, one of which was printed textually in The New York Times of today. The memoranda related to specific cases of complaint by this Government, but the note of protest is phrased in general terms and deals with the principles involved, and not with the application of the blacklist to certain American firms which have notified the State Department that they are being injured. Great Britain insists in her memoranda that the blacklist is not to be applied to trade between blacklisted American firms and firms in foreign neutral countries not on the blacklist. It has also been asserted by Great Britain that blacklisted firms would be permitted to carry out existing contracts with British firms and that American bankers on the blacklist are to receive moneys due them from British firms.

United States Not Yet Satisfied

While the American not was written before all the explanations offered by the British Government had been delivered to the State Department, it is evident from the terms of the note that these explanations will not satisfy the United States. In the note Great Britain is told that the blacklist seems to the Government of the United States "to embody a policy of arbitrary interference with neutral trade against which it is its duty to protest in the most decided terms."

The harmful effects which, in the opinion of this Government, would come to American traders, not only those on the blacklist, but others, are summarized in the communication of Acting Secretary Polk, who holds that if the principle of the blacklist should be applied to its fullest degree, "Americans in the United States might be made subject to similar punitive action if they were found dealing with any of their own countrymen whose names had been listed."

Ignoring any assertion that might be advanced by the British Government that there is no intention to apply the blacklist in the comprehensive manner that the United States apparently contends it is to be applied, the note cites that the actual effect of the blacklist policy up to the time the note as written has been to cause British steamship companies to refuse to accept cargoes from blacklisted firms to carry these cargoes to any port.

It is asserted also by this Government that neutral bankers refuse loans to those on the blacklist and neutral merchants decline to contract for their goods, fearing to be proscribed. There are other general charges against the unfairness of the blacklist policy.

Great Britain is told that the effects of the blacklist policy upon the trade of the United States and upon neutral rights are "harsh and disastrous." The blacklist, it is charged, brushes aside the safeguards recognized by civilized nations. After a refernce to wellknown remedies and penalties for breaches of blockade, trade in contraband, and unneutral acts, the Acting Secretary of State implies a threat on the part of this Government when he declares that it "cannot consent to see these remedies and penalties altered or extended at the will of a single power or group of powers to the injury of its own citizens or in derogation of its own rights."

Forecast of British Reply

It is taken for granted here that the British Government will frame its answer along the lines of memoranda heretofore submitted to the State Department in explanation of the application of the blacklist. In some quarters it is the belief that Great Britain will give assurances that will considerably modify the American interpretation of the scope and character of the blacklist and that this Government will accept these as in large measure meeting its objections. But this belief is qualified by the opinion that the British Government will frame these assurances in accordance with the explanations made in its memoranda as to the application of the blacklist.

One criticism offered of the American position as outlined in the note of Wednesday is that the United States has modified an attitude that it had previously assumed in taking issue with Great Britain over trade matters growing out of the war. In Wednesday's note this Government seems to restrict to American citizens the redress asked. In a note sent by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Page on January 25, 1916, with reference to the British Enemy Trading act he pointed out that this Government shared "an opinion generally held in this country" that the act had been framed "without a proper regard for the rights of persons domiciled in the United States whether they be American citizens or citizens of countries at war with Great Britain to carry on trade with persons in belligerent countries."

The note protesting against the blacklist indicates that the United States, in seeking to have the application of the blacklist modified, is acting in behalf only of American citizens and not of persons domiciled in the United States who may be injured by the blacklist policy. In replying to the America note of January 26, Sir Edward Grey, now Viscount Grey, referred to "the old test of domicile" which experience had shown, he said, "can not provide a sufficient basis under modern commercial conditions for measures intended to deprive the enemy of all assistance, direct or indirect, from national resources."

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, August 23.—Tenders for the Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were as follows:—

Tenders for Bills:	s. d.
Highest price	1 4 3/32
Tenders at	1 4 3/32
Receive	42%
Tenders for Transfers:	s. d.
Highest price	1 4⅛
Tenders at	1 4⅛
Receive	42%
Total amount sold during the week	Rs. 31,23.000

For those Hot Scones
USE
"ROYAL"
Baking Powder
Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
SHANGHAI

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
Th National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Governor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Band, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) c-A
85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday. 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ....., Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 30,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places n Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained an application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

3 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head office: Peking

Authorized Capital .. $20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honoluiu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
March 13, 1913.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,988.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

IA Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Captal.... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ...H. $32,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Amusements

St. George's Gardens
Bubbling Well

Open-Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.

Change of Programme
for
August 25th, 26th and 27th
INCLUDING:
CHARLES CHAPLIN
in a two-act comedy entitled
"Shanghaied"

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for August 25th, 26th and 27th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"THE SHE-WOLF"

A drama on the Bosphorus, written and produced by M. Georges Lacroix.

IN THREE PARTS.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
Depicting latest events of interest.

"INDIAN ROMEO AND JULIET"
A drama showing some beautiful scenes.

"A DAY OF GLORY"
An amusing comic.

"AMATEUR NIGHT" Pathe's Starlight Comedy.

"STOUT HEARTS BUT WEAK KNEES"
Keystone Comedy.

"RECREATION" Chaplin Comedy.

Commencing Monday, August 28
Special Engagement of
GORHAM and PHILLIPS
direct from America
"Dancing the Light Fantastic"
Leg -Mania, Whirlwind and Acrobatic Dances

COMMENCING
Friday, August 25th and Until Monday, 28th
(FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY)
and
Matinee on Saturday at 3 p.m.
WILL BE EXHIBITED
at the
VICTORIA THEATRE
One of the most beautiful and absorbing of all moving pictures
"The Two Sergeants"

Scene from The Two Sergeants
[A Picturesque Portrayal of Love and Tragedy in Six Masterful Parts—Full of Sensation
Thrilling, Sensational, Heart-Interesting and Gripping
A pulsating military drama produced in Italy where men love deep, hate long and the code is honor. Full of red blooded. dramatic action. Strong-hearted interest and a climax of unusual Power.
The Performance Starts at 9 p.m. Sharp

"THE BROKEN COIN"
15th and 16th Episodes
will be screened
ON
Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monda
August 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th
AND
MATINEE on Sunday at 3.15 p.m.
AT THE
Olympic Theatre
Also will be exhibited
New Comedies & New Graphic

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE
Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For 25th, 26th and 27th August, 1916 For Friday, Saturday and Sunday

"WITHIN THE LION'S REACH"
A very interesting, sensational and stirring drama, in 3 parts

"SAMARCAND AND ITS ANCIENT MOSQUES"
Scenery picture

"BRITISH GAZETTE"
Depicting the latest events of European War

A Keystone and one other very interesting and laughable comic picture

Dress Circle Seats ..... 30 Cents.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 30	..	Boston & New York	Bolton Castle	Br.	Dodwell
Sept 3	..	New York via Panama	Toyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 6	5.00*	Seattle etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 8	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 8	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.Co.
" 11	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 13	..	New York via Panama	Tokiwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 19	..	Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 20	..	San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	DoMar Co.
" 23	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 24	noon	Seattle, Wash	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 7	3.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 8	noon	Seattle etc	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov 4	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 25	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 26	9.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 29	12.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 30	..	Kobe ,Yokohama	Porthos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 31	11.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 8	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 11	P.M.	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct 7	3.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 25	A.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Athos	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 29	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
" 30	..	London	Tokuyoshi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 1	D.D.	London via Cape	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
" 1	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr	Cie M. M.
" 3	1.00	London via Cape	Ipo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 3	P.M.	Marseilles, London etc,	Changsha	Br.	Glen Line
" 4	2.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 5	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 9	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Appolgan	Br.	Glen Line
" 12	..	London	Pembrokeshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 13	D.L.	London via Cape	Ramsdyke	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Bright Companies	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	1.00	London via Cape	Miyoshi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	2.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
Oct 1	P.M.	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 5	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenartney	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 25	A.M.	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.S.N. Co.
" 25	noon	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 26	1.00	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 27	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 27	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 28	10.00*	Tsingtao, Kiaochow via Foochow	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 28	P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
" 29	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
Sept 3	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
" 9	3.00*	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 25	noon	Newchwang	Wuhu	Brl.	B. & S.
" 25	5.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 25	4.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R V F.
" 25	noon	Newchwang	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 26	9.00*	Tsingtao, Tientsin, Dalny	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 26	6.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 27	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
" 28	D.L.	Chinwangtao direct	Burrumbeet	Br.	K. M. A.
" 28	noon	Haichow, Yochow	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	noon	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 30	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow,	Kashing	Br.	B. & S.
" 31	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept 2	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	P.M.	Vladivostock direct	Glenartney	Br.	Glen Line

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 25	M.N.	do	Leongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 25	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 26	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	M.N.	do	Ningshao	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 27	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 28	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 28	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 28	M.N.	do	Yehyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 29	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 30	M.N.	do	Taiung	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 24	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Aug 24	Hongkong	Anhui	1335	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 24	Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Aug 24	Japan	Glengyle	5096	Br.	Glen Line	
Aug 24	Hankow	Leongwo	2336	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 24	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2806	Jap.	N.K.K.	
Aug 24	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 24		Wuhu	1227	Br.	B. & S.	
Aug 24	Foochow	Joshin maru	602	Jap.	N.K.K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 24	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 24	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 24	Hankow etc.	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	Amoy, Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	Wakamatzu	Yedo maru	1350	Jap.	Furikawa
" 24	New York	City of Naples	3714	Br.	S. Tomes
" 24	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 24		Kwangse	1228	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	C.M.S. N. Co.
" 24	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
2 II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	562	Day
P & O B I	Aug 24	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	293	Fewel
Y T P D	Aug 15	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	2	200	Strait

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain E. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, the 25th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to, The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, the 26th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier), Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Sar. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONK.—The Str Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Irene, Capt. N. McLean, will leave on Friday noon. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Burrumbeet August 28. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The L-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yehyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The P. and O. s.s. Arabia with the outward mail of August 10, arrived at Port Said on the 21st instant.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tsingtao for Shanghai at 10 a.m. on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 30th instant.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai via Foochow tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Yusang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on the 27th instant.

The K.M.A. s.s. Burrumbeet (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The R.M. s.s. Monteagle arrived at Moji at 8 a.m. on August 23, left Moji at 8.30 p.m. on the same day, and is due at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf today at 4 p.m. She will be despatched on August 26 at 2 p.m. for Hongkong.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Agapenor left Tientsin for Shanghai via Dalny on Wednesday.

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dalny:—Messrs. Normaun (2), Mr. Petersen, Miss Froberg, Mrs. Keronoff, Mrs. Neganoff, Miss Satskin.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin:—Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Mirz, Father Peres, Mrs. Krasting Mrs. and Miss Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Norbury, Mrs. Cochrane, Miss Shaw, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Clenients, Mr. R. S. MacFarlane, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Berthet, Mr. Rousee and six French Soldiers.

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Miss J. N. Porter, Mrs. H. G. Hill and Lady Ho. Tung.

Per C.N. s.s. Anhui from Hongknog:—Mr. Larsen, Mr. Tobin, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Brotherton, Mrs. Pratt and Mr. and Mrs. Favacho.

Passengers Departed

Per M.M. s.s. Athos for Marseilles:—Mr. J. Pugin, Mr. A. Piry, Mr. G. Porteres, Mr. L. V. Leclerc, Mr. J. Menviolle, Mr. and Mrs. J. Le Moullec and child, Miss R. Le Moullec, Mr. Bruneau, Mr. Riviere, Mr. Pottier, Mr. Knepper. For Singapore:—Mr. and Mrs. James French. For Saigon:—Mr. Lachamp and son. For Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. V. F. Senna, Mr. Le Kwan-lam, Mr. John Johnstons, Mr. Joseph T. Givotovsky, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Dauning and baby, Mr. F. X. Lopes, Mrs. Kane Ito.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

TOMORROW

The steam launch conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.K.K. Joshin Maru will leave the jetty in front of 5, the Bund at 8 a.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 23	Japan	Athos	7525	Fr.	Cie M. M	B X
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
Aug 22	Japan	Chosen maru	1816	Jap.	A. T. Co.	9 p
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Aug 22	Ningpo	Hongjee	602	Chi.	Tuck Wo & Co	
Aug 23	Chefoo	Irene	596	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 23	Japan	Justin	1779	Am.	B. A. T.	PWW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Aug 15	Hankow	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 21	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 22	Hongkong	Kwongsang	1428	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
Aug 22	Hankow	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 23	Hongkong	Kwangtee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Aug 13	Hankow	Lienhua	306	Br.	J. M. & Co.	O.N.W.
Aug 20	Hankow	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNEW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Aug 17	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOOW
Aug 13	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1988	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Aug 23	Japan	Omi maru	2092	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Aug 23	Vladivostock	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Aug 17	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	1373	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 21	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	8 p
Aug 21	Japan	Tokei maru	1412	Jap.	M. B. K.	WTW
Aug 21	Hankow	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Aug 22	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Aug 23	Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Aug 53	Japan	Takaosan maru	1052	Jap.	M. B. Co.	MBKW
Aug 23	Haichow	Yochow	1306	Br.	B. & S.	WTW

Sailed from Shanghai

For London		
	Atreus	Aug. 2
	Atsuta Maru	Aug. 16
	Carmarthenshire	June 28
	City of Lincoln	June
	City of Vienna	June 17
	Eurybates	June 24
	Hitachi Maru	Aug. 20
	Kamo Mar	June 4
	Katori Maru	June 18
	Kashima Maru	July 2
	Lycaon	June 9
	Mishima Maru	July
	Ningchow	May 27
	Priam	July 18
	Somali	Aug. 11
	Suwa Maru	July 30
	Tydeus	June 29
For Marseilles, etc		
	Atlantique	July 19
	Athos	Aug. 25
	Polynesien	Aug. 5
For Bombay		
	Nankin**	July 24
	Nore**	Aug. 21
	Novara**	Aug. 7
For Rotterdam		
	Nippon	July 17
For Vancouver, etc.		
	Bessie Dollar	Aug. 6
	Canada Maru	Aug. 23
	Chosen Maru	Aug. 20
	Empress of Asia	Aug. 11
	Itsukushima Maru	June 20
	Kamakura Maru	Aug. 13
	Mexico Maru	Aug. 2
	Nanking Mar	July 11
	Sado Maru	July 2
	Shidzuoka Maru	July 24
For New York		
	City of Naples	Aug. 23
	Muncaster Castle	July 29
	St. Bede	June 28
	Toyooka Maru	July 11
	Wakasa Maru	Aug. 24
For San Francisco, etc.		
	Alvarado	July 19
	Asia Maru	July 17
	Hazel Dollar	June 27
	L. Luckenbach	July 27
	Maricopa	Aug. 1
	Manila Maru	June 28
	Shinyo Maru	Aug. 19
	Tenyo Maru	July 24
	Yucatan	Aug. 21

**With English Mail

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC	Sailed	*Due
Ajax		Oct. 7
Alcinous	June 24	Aug 31
Demodocus	June 20	Sept. 3
Fushimi Maru	July 15	Sept. 5
Glaucus	uly 22	Sept. 22
Glenartney	June 17	Sept. 3
Hirano Maru	July 29	Sept 22
Kaga Maru	Aug. 12	Oct. 3
Knight Companion	June 3	Aug. 25
Kitano Maru	July 1	Aug. 26
Lycaon		Oct. 24
Machaon	June 30	Sept. 6
Namur**	July 22	Sept. 1
Neleus		Sept 29
Perseus	July 13	Sept. 15
Prostesilaus	June 16	Aug 30
Pyrrhus		Oct. 12
Sardinia**	Aug. 5	Sept. 14
Teiresias	July 7	Sept. 16
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC		
Awa Maru	July 27	Aug. 25
Empress of Japan	Aug. 24	Sept. 12
Empress of Russia	Aug. 10	Sept. 9
Empress of Asia	Sept. 7	Sept. 25
Monteagle	Aug. 3	Aug. 25
Tacoma Maru	July 27	Aug. 30
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Oran	June 28	Aug. 30
Egremont Castle	July 6	Sept 5
Pathan	July 6	Aug. 30
St. Patrick	June 29	Aug. 30
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
China	Aug. 1	Sept. 7
Ecuador	Aug. 1	Sept. 16
Manila Maru		Aug. 27
Mexico Maru	Sept. 7	Oct. 3
Strathardle		Sept. 10
Persia Maru	Aug. 12	Sept. 14
Tenyo Maru	Aug. 26	Sept. 18
FROM MARSEILLES		
Paul Lecat	Aug. 6	Sept 11
Porthos	July 23	Aug. 30
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Chile		Sept. 15
Panama		Aug. 30
LEFT SINGAPORE		
Glenstrae	Aug. 17	Aug. 28
FROM CALCUTTA		
Shirala	Aug. 4	Aug. 30
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
New Sweden	Aug. 2	Oct. 5

* Due date is approximate.
**Transhipment from Colombo.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

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The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA..3 Nov.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

Monteagle .....11 Nov.
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BATTLESHIP WESTFALEN CRIPPLED BUT NOT SUNK

Second Torpedo Missed Her; German Admiralty Says She Can Be Repaired

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 23.—A semi-official message from Berlin admits that the battleship Westfalen (18,600 tons), which belongs to the Nassau class, was hit by a torpedo on the 19th. The message says that she can be repaired. It declares that she remained capable of maneuvering and the second torpedo missed.

Berlin Claims Submarine Scared All British Fleet

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, August 22.—The German Admiralty reports:—Detailed reports about the successes of the German submarines are now on hand and have been published. A German submarine, on August 11th, at about 5 p.m. sighted five small British cruisers steaming south-eastward, accompanied by two flotillas of destroyers, behind which were six battle-cruisers, strongly protected by destroyers. The submarine succeeded in firing against one protecting destroyer with four funnels, apparently of the Mohawk type. A short while after the destroyer was hit she sank, her stern standing high out of the water.

Immediately, the whole squadron turned on its heels. The German submarine now attacked a small cruiser running at a speed of 25 miles, of the Chatham type. Two shots hit, one in the forecastle, the other in the fireroom. The ship immediately showed a heavy list and stopped.

The submarine succeeded, only two hours and a half later, in repeating the attack against the British ships. The cruiser was now being towed. Just before shooting, a destroyer was noticed, which, from a distance of about 300 meters, ran towards the submarine with extreme speed, in order to try to ram her.

The German submarine, therefore, immediately plunged deep into the water and, a moment later, heard a strong detonation above. The hostile destroyers pursued the German submarine until dark, but she returned safely home. The heavily damaged small British cruiser was later on destroyed by another German submarine.

The report of the British Admiralty, dated August 21st, about the ramming of a German submarine is correct. This German submarine had destroyed a small cruiser of the Chatham class, which was being towed when the small destroyer tried to ram her and slightly damaged her. The submarine returned safely to port.

The report that another German submarine has been destroyed can only be examined when all submarines have reported.

The attempt to deny the destruction of a destroyer and the damage inflicted to a British battleship are already disposed of by the German report of August 20th, which holds good in all parts. Further British reports that the German high sea fleet receded before the British high sea forces is a pure product of imagination, as no such British forces made their appearance.

Admiral Boeressen explains in the Christiania Morgenbladet that the huge British losses, especially of cruisers, in the battle off Skagerack are due to the superiority of the German steel manufactured by Krupp. This superiority "enabled the German battle-cruiser squadron to defeat the numerically superior squadron of Admiral Beatty." Boeressen therefore declares that the German satisfaction about the victorious battle off Skagerack is fully justified.

Georgia Girl Boosting Aristocracy of Health

SUSAN MYRICK

Savannah, Ga. August 1.—Susan Myrick, of Milledgeville, Ga., is a human thoroughbred, and is the first to measure up to the high standard of mental and physical perfection demanded by the Eugenic Registry, which has just been instituted by the National Conference on Race Betterment.

The Eugenic Registry will include a list of human thoroughbreds and proposes to popularize the registry and encourage a broad interest in matters of health, thus helping to upbuild an aristocracy of health in the United States.

Miss Myrick is a graduate of the Normal School of Physical Education at Battle Creek, Mich. She is now physical director and next year will be supervisor of physical training in the public schools of Hastings, Neb., and director of physical training for the girls in the high school at the same place. Miss Myrick is a firm believer in practical eugenics.

News Brevities

Mr. John F. Jewell, U.S. Consul at Chefoo, has been transferred to Lorenco Marques, in Portuguese East Africa. His successor at Chefoo is Mr. Lester Maynard who has been the U.S. Consul at Amoy. Another consular change of importance is that of U.S. Consul George N. West, who leaves Kobe to take charge of the Consulate at Vancouver, where he was formerly in charge.

* * *

The course of the Shanghai Race Club will open on September 1 for the training of entrants for the autumn meet.

* * *

Attention is drawn to an advertisement on page 6 of this issue of THE CHINA PRESS, announcing the arrival of a shipment of the famous Hudson Super-Six Motor-Cars, for which Messrs. Markt and Co. (Shanghai), Ltd., are the sole agents.

* * *

According to his friends, General Tsai Ao will arrive here at the end of this month. They are preparing a great welcome for him.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 23.—Parliament has adjourned.

The House of Commons has accepted the amendment made by the House of Lords to the Parliament Bill, limiting to two years any Parliament elected on the old voters register.

LARGE PART OF RUSSIAN CROP COMPLETE FAILURE

Ruined by Incessant Rains; Poland's Farms Doing Well Under German Care

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: Berlin, August 22.—Copenhagen reports that it is a fact that, in large parts of Siberia, Southern Russia and the Ural and Don districts, this year's crops are a complete failure. The Russian paper Dyen reports that the crops in the middle of Russia are also threatened by destruction, as it has been raining incessantly for weeks. In the Moscow churches, petitions for the masses are read.

The crop prospects in the occupied parts of Poland are good, which means a turning point for the Polish population. When the German troops entered this country, they found smouldering ruins, as the Russians were repeating the tactics employed a century ago against Napoleon. They systematically destroyed the towns, villages and stores. About 1,500 Polish villages were set on fire.

According to the words of a Polish writer: "These towns were destroyed more carelessly than when a man lights his cigar." The Germans during the first time of the occupation supplied grain from Upper Silesia, Posen and other parts and from stores captured at the fortress of Novo-Georgievsk. The Germans also tried to import food via Sweden, which was frustrated by the Russian government.

Then the American relief committee of Rockefeller was founded and the Red Cross agreed with the German Government about conditions for the importation from America. The German authorities declared their readiness not to make requisitions of grain in the relief districts and to give financial guarantees. In spite of the American efforts already made in February, this relief action was frustrated by the British blockade, which also includes Poland.

The Russian incendiarism and the British starvation policy made importation impossible. The German authorities undertook the distribution of stocks on hand, at the same time organizing cultivation in the occupied districts on the largest scale. Seed, grain, cattle and motor ploughs were furnished, roads were rebuilt, barracks were erected, materials like tiles, window glass, roofing boards and mortar were sent either free of charge or at a cheap price on the instalment plan. Horses, wagons and soldiers were furnished by the military authorities.

The abandoned farms and fields were given to other Poles for cultivation. It is already certain that the coming good Polish crop will permit a considerable improvement in the provisioning of the Polish population.

Recent regulations only allow born Britishers to land in Irish ports. Those who have lived there later than March 1, 1916, are forbidden to land in Ireland.

The Belgian Foreign Minister officially declares that the British reports about the German authorities having expelled Belgian women from Flanders and all occupied parts of Belgium are untrue.

The German press states that, according to the last official French reports, published in the Paris Temps, the French importations during the first 7 months of the current year are 7,346,000,000 Francs higher than the exportations, which is the highest deficit on record.

Seventeen Bishops are expected in Fulda for a meeting of German Catholic Bishops which begins tomorrow.

The Berliner Tageblatt, in a report about this year's crops in Germany states that the results are excellent as regards all cereals. Barley has up to 120 grains in one spike, fodder is in plenty, the white potato crop is probably inferior to last year's, owing to excessive rains, but sugar production has increased.

Reports from Budapest say that, tomorrow, 14 interpellations will be brought before the Hungarian Reichstag, among which are Apponyi's interpellation about the political situation and the economic negotiations with Austria. Further, one of Luel Hedervatry, about the nomination of a new Ambassador to the vacant post at Washington.

The association of the defense preparations in Friedenau acknowledges the receipt, with thanks, of 1,000,000 Marks received from the brother association in Philadelphia.

The Kolnische Zeitung says about the combats near Horozanka, from August 14 to 17, that the enemy lost 5,000 dead, while our total casualties were eight men dead. The paper continues: "If the enormous quantities of ammunition squandered by the enemy are added to the enormous losses, the final exhaustion of the enemy is inevitable." Also, the thrust on Sunday night broke down before our defences.

It is reported by Havas that a famine is raging in Albania and there is fermentation among the population because of the Austro-Hungarian troops. This is officially denied by Vienna authorities. On the contrary, the Austro-Hungarian troops in Albania were recently re-inforced.

Likewise, Lord Robert Cecil's affirmations in the House of Commons about the rebellions in Montenegro are flat inventions. For several months, the Austro-Hungarian authorities have been active, they established an orderly administration, provided the population with victuals and issued hygienic measures which abolished epidemics. Relief actions are going on on a large scale. The Montenegrin population is absolutely calm and satisfied.

In Charlottenburg, near Berlin, a gas explosion destroyed a house in the second and third floor and the roof. Two persons, of whom one probably caused the accident, are dead. In the neighborhood, about 500 windows were destroyed.

SEES AMERICA LOSING HER TRADE IN ORIENT

Editor McDonnell of Manila Is Anxious for Action Over British Seizures

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, August 23.—On behalf of the American merchants doing business in the Philippines, Mr. McDonnell, the editor of a Manila newspaper, who is visiting here, protested vigorously against British interference with American trade, saying that American trade is greatly harmed by the British seizures of goods shipped from the United States to American possessions. Unless the State Department takes action, the Americans will lose the Oriental trade.

The American devotes a long editorial to the British mail seizures, demanding that America should make an end to such interference. The editorial says the purpose of the British censorship has been from the beginning to excite hostile feeling against Germany in America. It says: "We have simply been made one of the catspaws wherewith it has always been Britain's custom to pull her own chestnuts out of the fire. The most serious indictment against the British control of our cable and postal communications with Central Europe is that it came within an ace of getting us into war with Germany and Austria by the most flagrant suppression and distortion or by downright falsifying of our cables, mails and messages intended to pass between Germany and America."

The editorial says there are two methods whereby the American people can maintain their unmolested communication with Central Europe and Scandinavia—to put the mails on board an American warship and to remove unfair neutral restriction upon the wireless telegraph. The editorial concludes that censorship and corruption of news is making unintelligent Americans swallow such preponderant, palpable and impossible fictions as served by the British. This should be ended abruptly, even if it should require force to end it.

The Washington representative, Mr. McClemore, introduced a resolution for an embargo on war munitions and all exports to any foreign country knowingly disregarding the international law and violating the neutrality of the United States.

In a telegram from Berlin, giving an interview with a German officer regarding the new super-Zeppelins, the correspondent of the World says that he learns that Ireland is outside the zone prescribed for Zeppelin attacks, and that, as regards Zeppelin attacks, Ireland is not regarded as hostile territory in the same sense as England and Scotland. Great satisfaction is expressed over the performances of the new Zeppelins.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.58
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.08 Mond. & Thursd.	15.58
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays		Peking-Mukden Line			
9.35	2.30	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	23.40	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	19.10		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	7.10	1.25
4.55	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	6.50 Thursd.	1.10 Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.08	19.38		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	6.40	1.05

Local 8	Mail 3					Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30		0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.46	12.40		71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00			dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30		78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.56	15.02
15.12	19.38		149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41			arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7			221			8	
7.30	23.01			dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.23		266	dep. Taian	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.40		319	arr. Yanchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		372	dep. Yanchowfu	arr.	0.56	12.26
15.36	6.55			dep. Linchang	dep.	22.00	19.02
17.46	9.03		421	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9						10	
6.00	9.23			dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.23			dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07		601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.58	18.23		632	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.59
Exp.	Exp.					Exp.	Fast
23.00	23.00		0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
7.00	7.00		193	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
				arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsinanfu Branch Line				Linchang-Tsaochuang Branch Line			
8.45	14.45	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.46	11.20	17.30 dep. Linchang arr.
9.45	[illegible]	arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.10	10.45	12.28	18.38 arr. Tsaochuang dep.

8.03	14.35
7.00	12.20

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, June, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.28
Sung Kiang dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Hangchow dep.		7.55	8.55	10.18	2.50	4.38
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.06	7.10	Chang Aa		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Ka Shing arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.27
Ka Shing dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.40	5.29		Yeh Zah dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.09	6.47
Yeh Zah arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.26
Yeh Zah dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang Aa	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Hangchow dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South arr.	11.22	12.25	2.28	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	12 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Zhang Nau arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48		9.19				5.33	
Kon Zhang Nau dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Hangchow arr.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.15
Hangchow arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Hangchow dep.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
Zah Kou dep.	8.21				3.50		Kon Zhang Nau arr.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.29
Zah Kou arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Zen Chiao arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.		1 Fast R	3 Local	5 1 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.25		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nanzigan		8.08		9.51	10.55	1.28	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan		8.53		10.32	11.32		4.54	7.00	A.M.
SOOCHOW	arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
	dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH	arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
	dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW	arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
	dep.	11.50	6.00	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG	arr.	12.45	8.00	3.18		5.10			
	dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG	arr.	1.25	8.32	4.16		5.51			5.14
	dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING	arr.	2.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry									*7.05

STATIONS.		2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 1 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry	dep.								
NANKING	dep.	7.30			8.35	1.50		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG	arr.	8.27			10.25	2.37		4.49	6.45
	dep.	8.37			10.32	2.47		4.59	1.00
TANYANG	arr.	8.48			11.24	3.39		6.50	
	dep.	8.49			11.27	3.41		6.53	
CHANGCHOW	arr.	10.07			12.48	4.59		8.00	2.23
	dep.	10.37		7.15	1.05	5.19			2.53
WUSIH	arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	6.39			4.11
	dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	6.59			4.21
SOOCHOW	arr.	12.47		9.20	3.42	8.04			5.14
	dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	8.24	2.00		5.24
Kunshan		1.36	8.25	10.40	4.50		2.58		
Nanzigan		2.02	8.50	11.09	5.20		3.29		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	2.50	9.15	12.15	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.22	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.35	8.55	11.30	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.40	15.50	17.55	18.50	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.51	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.51	16.41	17.56	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.55	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

AUCTIONEERS

Have been favoured with instructions from

The Concerned

To sell within their salesroom at 135, 136a SZECHUEN ROAD, ON

To-day, the 25th inst. at 3 p.m.

Teakwood Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Suites, Brass Mounted White Enamelled Double Beds (Complete), Drawing Room Suites, Hat tands, Center Tables, Jardinieres, Ice Chest, Meat Safe, Armchairs, Sofas, Roll-top Desks, Teapoys, Lace Curtains, Bed Covers, Pillows, Crystal Glass Ware, E. P. Ware, as Forks, Knives and Spoons, Tea Sets, Biscuit Jars, Butter Dishes, Kitchen stove, and Table Cloths, Napkins and a lot of Sundries, etc., etc.

ALSO

Two Brand New Oliver Typewriters (No. 10)

One Sporting Gun (By Clabroagh and Johnstone)

One Kodak (Complete)

One Motor Car (Cadillac)

One Robinson Gramaphone with 40 Records

On view Wednesday and Thursday

ALL WITHOUT RESERVE

For that Cocktail!

GETZBEST

OLIVES

Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.

SHANGHAI

The Comparative Law School of China,

Law Department of Soochow University.

Entrance examinations for fall term, September twelfth to thirteenth. Opening day September fourteenth.

For further information, write The Dean, 30 Quinsan Road, Shanghai. 10259

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to advise that he has established himself as Consulting Civil Engineer, and is in a position to carry out the different classes of Civil Engineering Work, such as Mapping and laying out of Sites for Factories, Schools etc., preparing Plans, Specifications and Estimates for Factory Buildings and Godowns, for Wharves, Piers, Quays and Bundings, for Bridges and Roofs and for work relating to Railroad and Road Engineering, in Wood, Masonry, Plain and Reinforced Concrete and Steel.

Hans Berents.
Civil Engineer,
Member of Norwegian and American Engineering Societies.
13 Nanking Road. 10630

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

$4.00 PER HOUR

WEST 1090.

ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith joined the Army to learn how to shoot.

And learned to dig ditches and pinch eggs to boot.

When he learned of a case of "Elephant Beer."

That got by the censor he learned how to cheer.

HAVE A LOOK AT THE CLASS OF PEOPLE WHO ORDER "ELEPHANT HEAD" BEER

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on 24th August, 1916, it was decided to pay a first interim dividend of 10%, equal to Tls. 0.50, per share—on the Capital of the Company, on Tuesday the 5th day of September, 1916, to those shareholders on record on 4th of September, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th August to 4th September 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 24th August, 1916.

Shanghai Tramways

(Foreign Settlement)

SCRAP COPPER FOR SALE

About 10 tons of scrap copper from old cables. Samples may be seen at this office. Sealed offers for the whole or a smaller quantity to be sent to the undersigned.

D. McCOLL,
General Manager.
The Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.
2 North Soochow Road.
24th August, 1916. 10790

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Autumn Meeting, 1916

Applications for Stabling, Saddle and Tiffin Rooms, also for licences for Head Mafoos and Riding Boys for the half-year ending 28th February, 1917, must be forwarded to the undersigned before 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 30th August, 1916.

Forms of application will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand.

The Courses will be open for training on Friday, 1st September, 1916, and the licences will be issued at 9 a.m. on that day.

By Order of the Stewards,
F. J. BURRETT,
Honorary Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.
24th August, 1916. 10774

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Six per cent Debentures (1909)

THE Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 26th to 31st instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,
F. J. BURRETT,
Honorary Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.
24th August, 1916. 10773

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

"Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired? We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is well done for we have a Staff of Competent Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

SMOKE

HADJIYANNI'S "EGYPTAIN" CIGARETTES

On Sale By

CHINA TRADING CO.

12 Nanking Road

Tebaqueria Filipina.

MEDIUM $3.75 per 100

SMALL $3.50 per 100

LARGE $4.00 per 100

OTHELLO $3.00 per 100

KNAPP & BAXTER, Inc.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(Near Astor House)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai. 8734

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

Shanghai International Swimming Club

ELEVENTH ANNUAL GALA

This Club's Gala will be held, under A. S. A. Laws, at the Municipal Swimming Bath, North Szechuen Road Extension, TODAY and SATURDAY, the 25th and 26th INSTANT, commencing at 9 p.m. SHARP each evening. DOORS OPEN AT 8.15 P.M.

The following events are of special interest, viz:

440 yards SHANGHAI CHAMPIONSHIP.
220 yards SHANGHAI CHAMPIONSHIP.
Long Plunge SHANGHAI CHAMPIONSHIP.
100 yards CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.
LADIES' OPEN RACES.
WATER POLO.

TICKETS of ADMISSION $1.00 for two nights, obtainable from: J. H. McGregor, Esq., The McGregor Enamelling and Sheet Metal Pressing Co., 19 Canton Road. The BATH KEEPER, Municipal Bath, North Szechuen Road. Shanghai Gramaphone Co., 60 North Szechuen Road. W. Jones, Esq., Wayside Police Station.

or

Wilfrid F. Hamlin
Hon. Secretary
c/o Messrs. Rayner, Heusser & Co., Union Building, 4 The Bund.

"IF YOU ARE FOND OF SWIMMING—COME AND HELP US MAKE IT A SUCCESS." 10781

UNFURNISHED ROOM, with bathroom attached, to let in Nanking Road. Apply to Box 230, THE CHINA PRESS.

Removal Notice

W. Chin Tsiang & Co.

Founded in 1881

No. 11 Bubbing Well Road.

(Opposite the Race Course)

Removed from No. 421 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Silk and Embroidery Merchants. Specialities, Monograms, Initials, etc. Prices Moderate. 10565

The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.

Manufacturers of High-class Aerated Waters sterilised by the latest process

"THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS"

Under Foreign Supervision

Office & Factory—No. 76 North Szechuen Road (near Corner Range Road).

Telephone No. 3255

Order Books can be had on application.

PRICES:

75 cents per dozen for Sweet Waters.
50 " " " " Soda Water.

Bottles which are not returned, will be charged at the rate of 72 cents per dozen.

Special prices to trade to be arranged with the Manager.

The Eastern Syndicate
M. Ghose, Manager. 10697

Harbour Notification

No. 4 of 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the Superintendent of Customs and the Treaty Power Consuls have agreed that after this date all vessels arriving from JAPANESE PORTS will be treated as SUSPECTED VESSELS and will be dealt with according to the Sanitary Regulations for the port of Shanghai.

WM. CARLSON
Harbour Master.

Approved:
F. S. UNWIN
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Shanghai, 24th August, 1916. 10787

Notice to Mariners

No. 627.

China Sea

Chinkiang District—Yangtsze River.

Tienshengchiang-River Bank Protection Works.

NOTICE is hereby given that the left bank of the Yangtsze River from Tienshengchiang towards North Tree Beacon is being protected by Spur-dykes. These dykes, which are built of stone and are submerged, project from 300 to 500 feet into the River.

By Order of the Inspector-General of Customs.

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 24th August, 1916. 10786

NOTICE.

WE have removed to our new premises No. 53 Bubbling Well Road from this date, August 1, 1916.

WONG ZUNG CHONG,
Tailor & Outfitter.
Former address, No. 422 Nanking Road. 10614

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSES TO LET, 46 Rue Massenet; six large rooms, three bathrooms with flush closets, kitchen, servants' quarters, etc., gas, electricity, tennis. 105 Ave. du Roi Albert; five large rooms, sewing room, tiled bathrooms and kitchen, electricity and gas, tennis. 11 Wayside Road; five large rooms, two bathrooms, etc. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road. 10743

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from August 1st. House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169. 10592

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 12, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 3482 9429

---

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom attached, facing the Park. Nice room facing South, with full board, and all comforts at very moderate terms.

Telephone 1946.

TO LET, In Avenue Joffre. (private German family) Large and airy room with veranda balcony and bathroom attached, also use of telephone. Suitable for married couple or bachelors—with or without board. Apply to Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, furnished flat, two or three rooms. Suitable for bachelor mess or married couple, German or neutrals. 13a Weihaiwei Road. 10784

TO LET, in a private German family, a nice furnished flat of two rooms, with verandah and bathroom attached. With or without board. Apply to Box 228, THE CHINA PRESS. 10777 A 27

TO LET, in American family, one or two nicely furnished, airy rooms, with board. Apply to Box 223, THE CHINA PRESS. 10766 A 26

AMERICAN, British and Pro-Ally bachelors requiring board-residence in town, should apply to Box 216, THE CHINA PRESS. 10756 A 26

TO LET, in private German family, furnished room with full board. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 211, THE CHINA PRESS. 10749 A 27

APARTMENTS WANTED

SMALL FLAT, furnished or unfurnished, Central district preferred. Apply Box 226, THE CHINA PRESS. 10772 A 25

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, after Sept. 15th, furnished or unfurnished flat or house, by American couple; no children. Apply to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS. 10782 T. F.

WANTED: Furnished house, or apartments, of not less than five rooms, kitchen and servants' quarters. French-town or Western district. Reply, with particulars as to terms, etc., to Box 219, THE CHINA PRESS. 10762 T. F.

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 187, THE CHINA PRESS. 10765 A 29

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, room with full board in family, or very small boarding house, by lady teacher. Moderate terms. Hongkew district preferred. Apply to Box 234, THE CHINA PRESS. 10785 A 26

THOROUGH COMPETENT lady steno-typist desires work after office hours. Apply to Box 236, THE CHINA PRESS. 10789 A 27

EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer and typist seeks position in a mercantile firm. Neutral subject. Apply to Box 218, THE CHINA PRESS. 10760 A 29

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godownkeeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

COMPRADORE wanted for a reliable import and export firm, one with a knowledge of skin and hides preferred. Apply to Box 235, THE CHINA PRESS. 10788 A 29

WANTED a competent teacher, to teach a gentleman to read, write and speak French, as an examinational subject, two lessons a week, at teacher's or student's residence, after dinner, 9 to 10 p.m. Applicant must be of French nationality and must apply both in French and English, stating terms to Box 233, THE CHINA PRESS. 10783 A 27

WANTED, French-speaking lady for general extra work in German office. Reply, with terms, to Box 227, THE CHINA PRESS. 10775 A 25

WANTED, two expert shorthand-typists for large local business, foreigners preferred; only absolutely reliable and experienced ladies need apply, stating in detail, experience, age, nationality, references, etc. Good salaries to thoroughly competent and industrious parties. Apply to Box 229, THE CHINA PRESS. 10778 A 27

WANTED a Portuguese or Japanese salesman, Good pay. Apply to Singer Sewing Machine Co., 474 Nanking Road. 10741 A 28

WANTED, for Hongkong, an English nurse or nursery-governess for one little girl. Apply "D," care of THE CHINA PRESS. 10610 A 17 T.F.

OFFICES, ETC. TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns, 18a and 18b Kiangse Road, vacant end of December. Apply to the China Land & Finance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road. 10584

OFFICES TO LET, 48 Kiangse Road, three rooms, from September 1st. 49 Kiangse Road, one room from 1st September. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road. 10744

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd. 10678 A 31

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Goerz camera, takes 3¼" by 5½" pictures, with Goerz Dagor lens, focal plane shutter, range of speed up to 1/1000 of a second, two film pack adapters, 3 double plate holders, 3 ray filters, carrying case and aluminum tripod. Also large supply of films. All practically new. Will sell at reasonable price. Apply to Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS. 10761 A 24

WANTED, Karlsbad Water. Reply to Box 231, THE CHINA PRESS. 10780 A 25

WANTED TO BUY, a Junker and Ruh stove, same size as those used in Apollo Theatre. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS. 10703 S 1